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G E O G R A P H I A

ANTICUA ET NOVA:

OR A

Carlisle
S Y S T E M

O F

ANTIEN T and MODERN

G E O G R A P H Y,

WITH A

Carlisle
SETT of MAPS Engraven from CELLARIUS's.

DESIGNED FOR

The Use of SCHOOLS, and of GENTLEMEN, who make
the ANTIEN T WRITERS their Delight or Study.

Large Impression 1752
Translated from the *French* of Mr. L'ABBE' DU FRESNOY, with
great Additions and Improvements, from PTOLEMY, STRABO,
CELLARIUS, &c.

To which is added a Large INDEX.

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43

W. Musgrave.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

TH E following Treatise of Geography, designed for the Use of Schools, and of Gentlemen who delight in the study of Antient History, contains a Description, and the several Divisions of the World, from the earliest Historical Times, to the Fall of the Roman Empire. As there was nothing exactly of the same Nature extant before, 'tis to be hoped, that it will be acceptable to the Public.

W E need not here enlarge upon the Usefulness of such a Design: For it is universally agreed, that one of the most useful, agreeable, and entertaining Sciences, is that of Geography. It shows us, as in a Glass, the whole World; brings every Part of it to our view; and makes us acquainted, with very little Charge, and without the Trouble, Danger, or Fatigue of Travelling, with the most distant Countries. Without the help of this faithful Guide, the Reader of an History, or even of a Book of Travels, is lost and bewilder'd; not able to form a clear and distinct Idea of what he is about; nor capable of reaping from it so much Instruction, or Pleasure as he would otherwise.

GEOGRAPHY being a Science of such great and general Use, care ought to be taken to facilitate the Study of it, as much as possible. Several have attempted so to do; but, by being either too prolix or too concise; for want of Method, Order, and Clearness; or by some other improper Means, they have rather perplexed than illustrated so plain and agreeable a Subject. The antientest Geographical Writer extant, is *Strabo*, a native of Apamea in Cappadocia, who flourished in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. He wrote seventeen Books of Geography; whereof the two first contain the doctrinal part of Geography in general: the third, describes Spain: the fourth, Gallia, and the British Islands: the fifth, and sixth, Italy: the seventh, Germany, the Getæ, &c. Illyricum, Epirus, and Taurica Chersonesus: the eighth, ninth, and tenth, contain Greece, and the neighbouring Islands: the next four, have Asia intra Taurum: the two next, Asia extra Taurum, India, Assyria, Babylonia, Syria, Arabia, &c. and, lastly, the seventeenth Book describes Egypt, Æthiopia, Carthage, and the rest of Africa. He delivers things with more Accuracy than those who had preceeded him; but he is too much an Historian to be a good Geographer; and wanting Tables and Maps, and the Longitudes and Latitudes being things beyond his skill, without which it is scarce possible to fix places aright, he is guilty of great Mistakes. * The next considerable Writer of Geography, was *Claudius Ptolemæus*, an Ægyptian by Birth, who

* See Reflections upon Learning, &c. by the late learned *T. Baker*, B. D. 5th Edition 1714. p. 165. and *Ductor Historicus*, &c. Edit. third. 1714. p. 428.

P R E F A C E.

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who flourished at Alexandria in the reign of M. Aurelius Antoninus. He was the first who reduc'd Geography to Art; form'd a System of the Universe; assign'd the Distance and Magnitude of the celestial Bodies; prescrib'd the Methods of discovering Longitude and Latitude by observations of the fix'd Stars, and the course of the Planets; invented the Meridians and Parallels, and form'd a sett of Geographical Charts. His Geography is in seven Books. He was a Person of the greatest Judgment, Industry, and Learning; and cultivated Astronomy beyond any that had gone before him. His Invention, of applying Astronomy to the illustration of Geography, has been infinitely useful to Mankind. But still, notwithstanding all his Advantages, he fell into many and great Errors. The other antient Geographers, are *Dionysius Alexandrinus*, *Stephanus Byzantinus*, *Pausanias*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Hanno*, *Scylax*, *Agatharcides*, *Dicæarchus*, *Scymnus Chius*, *Agathemeris*, &c. which are very imperfect, and abound with Faults.

THE present Work is design'd, to supply the Wants of those Writers, to correct their Mistakes, and to bring their voluminous Books into a narrow Compass. It is extracted from the best and most authentic Authors; namely *Strabo*, and *Ptolemy*, *C. Plinii Historia Naturalis*, *Antonini Itinerarium*, *C. Cellarii Geographia*, *Brietii Parallela Geographiæ Veteris & Novæ*, *Cluverius*, *Camden's Britannia*; and the most approv'd Writers of Geography, both Antient and Modern. The Plan and Form of it, is taken from the *Methode pour etudier la Geographie*, Par M. l'Abbé Lenglet du Fresnoy. Tome V. Paris 1736, 8^{vo}.
Improved

Improved with great Additions from *Ptolemy, Pliny, Cellarius, &c.*

☞ THE Reader is desired to observe, that the Spaces, thus — are to show the Distinction between the several Names of Places: Those in *Italic*, are the antient Names, and those in the Roman Character, the Modern.

PHILIP MORANT.

Additions and Corrections.

PAGE 7. line 11 and 12, read thus. *Ad ansam*, Stratford in Suffolk — *Canonium*, Witham — *Casareomagus*, Writtle. P. 11. l. 4. after *Conoglogh*, add, Chief Town, — *Daurona*, Cork. P. 28. l. 32. read *Condivincum*. P. 52. l. 27. dele *Vendenis*. P. 59. after line 24, add 5. *Pelastgiotis*; which contained — *Scotusa*, and *Gonnus*, or *Gonusa*, unknown — *Peneus fluv.* the Salampria — *Pamisus fluv.* the Pontignaramenta — *Titaresius fluv.* the Titaresso. P. 60. line 13. after *Palærus*, add — *Echinus*, Tolgas. P. 63. l. 13. dele *Lebadia*, Bodia. P. 65. l. 20. dele, *Za rex*, or *Zarax*, Cara. P. 75. l. 8. read, *Utens*. P. 82. l. 20. after *Belitri*, add — *Corioli*. P. 85. l. 28. after *Calvi*, add —. P. 87. l. 5. after *Salentini*, add, or *Messapii*. P. 109. l. 10. dele *Tyana*. P. 115. l. 5. dele *Zipb*. P. 115. l. 28. after *Elepb*, add — *Emmaus* — *Hai*. P. 125. l. 30. after *Bostra*, add, The last were the AMALEKITES. P. 133. l. 15. dele *Gabena*. P. 135. l. 26. after *Aspa*, add, supposed to be Ispahan.

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30. Ægyptus & Cyrenaica.
31. Africa Propria.
32. Mauretania, & Numidia.
33. Africa Interior.

C H A P.

C H A P. I.

The general Division of the World, according to the Ancients.

THE World was formerly, as now, divided into LAND and WATER.

The Land, or the *Earth*, has not always been divided by the Ancients in the same manner; but most commonly into three parts, *Asia*, *Europa*, and *Africa*. Some divided it only into two, namely *Asia* and *Europa*, because under Europe, Africa was included. By others, though but seldom, it was divided into four, *Asia*, *Europa*, *Africa*, and *Egypt*: the last being made one of the General Parts of the World, on account of its populousness; for there were reckoned as many Inhabitants in it as in any of the other three singly considered. Finally, by others, the Terraqueous Globe was divided into *Asia*, *Africa*, *Europa*, and *Greece*; the latter being distinguished from the rest of Europe. But as the first Distribution is the most common, I think it best to adhere thereto.

The World, as far as it was known to the Ancients, considered as one continued Tract, was thus bounded on the outer sides. Upon the *West*, by the Atlantic Ocean: On the *North*, by the Northern or Frozen Sea: By the Tartarian or Indian Ocean on the *East*: And on the *South*, by the Ethiopic or Indian Ocean.

But, with regard to each other, the *Three Continents* were thus bounded. *Asia* was parted from Europe by the River *Tanais* or *Don*; and by the Nile from Africa: Which on the North was divided from the two other Continents by the Mediterranean-Sea.

Of Water.

The Water in general is divided into *Oceans*, *Seas*, *Gulfs*, *Straits*, *Lakes*, and *Rivers*.

The Oceans are, *Oceanus Septentrionalis*, five *Hyperboreus*, qui & *glacialis*, the Northern Ocean, or Frozen Sea: *Oceanus Eous*, five *Orientalis*, Mar del zur: *Oceanus Meridionalis*, five *Australis*, the

B

Indian

Indian and Ethiopic Ocean: And *Oceanus occiduus*, five *Hesperius*, qui & *Atlanticus*, the Great or Atlantic Ocean.

But the Ancients neglecting these accurate Distinctions, have given the Name of *Mare*, or *Sea*, to any large Collection of Water, though it was only a Lake or a Bay. And that great Body of Water where-with the Earth is surrounded, they divided into two general Parts, *Mare Externum*, and *Mare Internum*.

MARE EXTERNUM comprehended all that lay beyond Hercules's Pillars, or *without* the Straits of Gibraltar; and was (as above) divided into four great Parts.

OCEANUS SEPTEMTRIONALIS, or the Northern Ocean, was divided into *Mare Britannicum*, the British Sea, and *Mare Arctoum*, the North Sea.

The *British Sea* was sub-divided into eight Parts, namely, 1. *Oceanus Callaicus*, the Sea of Galicia, and part of the Bay of Biscay. 2. *Oceanus Cantabricus*, part of the Bay of Biscay. 3. *Oceanus Aquitanicus*, on the Coast of Guienne. 4. *Oceanus Britannicus*, the British Channel. 5. *Oceanus Germanicus*, the German Ocean. 6. *Oceanus Hibernicus*, part of St. George's Channel. 7. *Oceanus Virginus*, part of the same. 8. *Oceanus Deucalionius*, the Sea between North Britain and Ireland.

Mare Arctoum, the North Sea, was divided into three Parts; namely, 1. *Mare Almachium*, seu *Scythicum*. 2. *Mare Chronium*, seu *Sarmaticum*. 3. *Mare Pigrum*, seu *Glaciale*: Which three Divisions comprehend only the Northern Ocean, or Frozen Sea, that was thus divided into three Parts by the Ancients. And under this head might be placed the *Sinus Codanus*, now called the Baltic Sea.

OCEANUS EOUS, was divided into *Mare Eoum*, properly so called, which is part of the Sea of China, the Archipelago of St. Lazarus, and part of the South Sea; and into *Mare Eoum Sericum*, part of the Eastern Ocean on the Coast of Tartary.

AUSTRALIS OCEANUS, or the Southern Ocean, was divided into—*Oceanus Indicus*, the Indian Ocean,—*Mare Erythræum*, the Red Sea,—and *Oceanus Ethiopicus*, the Ethiopic Ocean. And the Red-Sea was subdivided into *Sinus Arabicus*, the Sea of Mecca, or Jam Suph; *Sinus Persicus*, the Persian Sea, and Gulf of Bassora; and *Arabicum Mare*, on the Coasts of Arabia.

OCEANUS OCCIDUUS, five *Hesperius*, was, what is now called, the Western Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the western part of the Ethiopian Ocean.

MARE INTERNUM, or the Mediterranean Sea, better known to the Ancients, and of greater account with them than the *Mare Externum*, was divided into eight Parts; viz. 1. *Mare Sardoum*, the Sea of Sardinia, which reached from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Island of Sardinia. This was sub-divided into five Parts, namely, *Mare Ibericum*, near the Straits of Gibraltar, between Fez and Algiers in Africa, and the Kingdoms of Granada, Murcia, and Valentia, in Spain. *Mare Balearicum*, reaching from the Islands Majorca and Minorca, anciently called *Balearides*, to Rouffillon. *Mare Gallicum*, along the Coasts of Languedoc and Provence. *Mare Ligusticum*, from the Coasts of Provence as far as the Island of Corsica. *Mare Sardoum*, the Sea of Sardinia properly so called, extending from that Island across the Mediterranean to the Coast of Barbary.

2. *Mare Inferum*, otherwise called *Tyrrhenum*, *Tuscum*, and *Aufonium*, watered the Coasts of Tuscany, and lay between Sardinia, Corsica, and the Straits of Sicily.

3. *Mare Ionium*, the Ionian Sea, extended from Sicily as far as the Isle of Crete or Candia. It was otherwise called *Mare Chronium*, *Celticum*, *Adriaticum* or *Adrias*, *Aufonium*, and *Siculum*: And contained these three Parts, *Sinus Ionicus* or *Adriaticus*, the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice; *Mare Ionicum*, the Ionian Sea proper, from the Gulf of Venice, along the Coasts of Greece, towards the Morea; and *Mare Aufonium* or *Siculum*, from Sicily to the Peloponnesus or Morea.

4. *Mare Ægeum*, the Egean Sea, or the Archipelago, anciently called also *Mare Caricum*, *Minoium*, *Græcum*, *Melas*, *Asiaticum*, and *Argolicum*, lay between Crete, the Morea, Greece, the Dardanelles or Straits of Gallipoli, Asia minor or Natolia, and the Isle of Rhodes. It was divided into nine Parts, namely,—*Mare Creticum*, Mare di Candia, between the Morea and Crete—*Mare Saronicum*, between the Morea and Attica—*Mare Macedonium*, along the Coasts of Macedonia and Thrace—*Mare Græciense*, adjoining to Greece—*Mare Ægeum* proper, between the Isles of *Eubœa*, or Negropont, and *Lemnos*, now called Stalimena—*Mare Icarium*, between the Isles of Samos, Chios, and Icaria—*Mare Myrtoum*, the Sea of Mandria, be-

tween the Isles of Mandria, Cos, and Samos—*Triopium Mare*, on the Coast of Doris—*Mare Carpathium* and *Rhodiense*, between the Islands of *Carpathus*, now Scarpanto, and Rhodes.

In this Sea were likewise the following Bays or Gulfs, *Laconicus Sinus*, the Gulf of Colochina; *Argolicus Sinus*, the Gulf of Napoli; *Pelagicus Sinus*, or *Thermaicus Sinus*, Gulf of Salonichi; *Singiticus Sinus*, Gulf of Monte Santo; *Strymonicus Sinus*, Gulf of Contessa; *Melanus Sinus*, &c.

5. *Mare Parthenium*, or *Sinus Virginis*, now the Gulf of Satalia, was divided into seven Parts, viz. *Mare Lycium*, on the East of the Isle of Rhodes; *Mare Pamphylium*, West of Cyprus; *Mare Issicum* or *Cilicium*, North of the Isle of Cyprus; *Mare Syriacum*, between the Isle of Cyprus and Syria; *Mare Phœnicium*, on the Coast of Palestine; *Mare Ionium alterum*, from Palestine to Egypt; *Mare Ægyptium* or *Pharium*, on the Coasts of Egypt.

6. *Mare Lybicum*, was divided into two Parts; namely, *Mare Lybicum proprie*, on the Coast of Barca; and *Mare Africanum*, along the Coasts of Tripoli and Biserta.

7. *Pontus Euxinus*, *Mare Maggiore*, or the Black Sea, is divided into two Parts, the Eastern and the Western.

8. Above it, is, *Palus Mæotis*, the Sea of Zabacche or Tana, which discharges itself into it by the Straits of Caffa.

8. And below the *Pontus Euxinus*, is *Propontis*, or Sea of Marmora, reaching from the Dardanelles to Constantinople.

9. To which may be joined that great Lake, called *Mare Caspium*, and now the Sea of Bachu, or Sala, or More Gualenskoï. It was formerly divided into four Parts; *Mare Scythicum*, *Albanium*, *Caspium*, and *Hyrceanum*.

Hellepontus, and *Bosphorus*, or *Bosporus*, *Thracius*, are two Straits; the first whereof is now called The Straits of Gallipoli; and the second, The Straits of Constantinople.

C H A P. II.

Of Europe in general, and the British Islands.

EUROPE was sometimes called by the Ancients *Tyria*, *Gallia*, and *Celtica*, but most commonly *Europa*. This Part, always more esteemed than the rest, either upon account of its Temperature, or the Character of its Inhabitants, was bounded on the North and West by the *Mare Exterum* or Great Ocean; on the South by the *Mare Internum* or Mediterranean; and on the East by the *Tanais* or *Don*: though others have fixed its Bounds on that side, at the *Phasis* or *Hypanis* in Old Georgia, some at the *Danube*, some at the *Rha* or *Volga*, and *Oby*, and others at the *Carambyce*, supposed to be the *Dwina* in Muscovy.

The *Languages* spoken in Europe were, The Sarmatian, which is thought to be the same as the Sclavonian, the Celtic, Greek, and Latin.

Europe was divided into nine Parts, namely, I. The British Isles, *Insulæ Britannicæ*. II. Spain, *Hispania*. III. Gaul, *Gallia*. IV. Germany, *Germania*. V. *Sarmatia*, which contained Poland, and part of Muscovy. VI. *Dacia*, part of Hungary and Transilvania. VII. *Illyricum*, part of Austria and Hungary, Sclavonia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia. VIII. Greece. IX. Italy.

These several Parts were not all divided into Provinces, but sometimes into Provinces, and sometimes into People or Nations, as will afterwards appear.

Of the British Islands.

The Name of *Insulæ Britannicæ*, or British Islands, was given by the Ancients to those Islands that lie in the North-west Corner of Europe, which they looked upon as a distinct World from their own, *penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos*. They divided them into three Parts: viz. *Albion*, *Hibernia*, and the Lesser Islands, *Minores Insulæ*.

ALBION, called otherwise *Britannia Major*, and now Great Britain, contained England and Scotland, as it does at present. It was divided into two Parts, *Albion citerior*, or South-Britain, which was conquered

conquered by the Romans, and *Albion ulterior*, or North-Britain, of which they subdued but a very small part.

ALBION CITERIOR, which is properly England, was divided into two Parts, *Superior*, and *Inferior*, the higher and the lower. The former contained these three Provinces, *Britannia Prima*, *Flavia Cæsariensis*, and *Britannia Secunda*. *Albion Inferior*, comprehended *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and *Valentia*.

I. *Britannia Prima*, so called because it was the first the Romans conquered, was divided into Six Parts, according to the Names of its Inhabitants, namely,

1. *Cantii*, Kent. Chief Towns in it, *Durovernum*, or *Dorobernum*, Canterbury—*Dubris*, Dover—*Rutupiæ*, or *Rutupis*, Richborough—*Portus Lemani*, Stutfall-Castle—*Regulbium*, Reculver—*Durobrivis*, or *Durobrevis*, Rochester—*Vagniacæ*, Maidstone—*Durolenum*, Lenham—*Anderida*, Newenden.—To them also belonged, *Toliapis*, Shepey-Island; and *Tanetos*, the Isle of Thanet.

2. *Regni*, Surrey, Suffex, and the South part of Hamshire. Chief Towns therein, *Noiomagus*, Woodcote—*Othona*, Hastings—*Clau-sentum*, *Trisantonis Portus*, Southampton—*Portus Magnus*, Portchester—*Portus Adurni*, Ederington.—*Veētis*, *Veēta*, *Veētesis*, the Isle of Wight, belonged also to them.

3. *Belgæ*, Somersets-hire, Wiltshire, and the North part of Hamshire. Chief Towns, *Aquæ calidæ*, or *Solis*, Bath—*Theodorunum*, Wells—*Sorbiodunum*, or *Sorviodunum*, Old Sarum—*Ellandunum*, Wilton—*Cunetio*, Marlborough—*Ischalis*, Ivelchester—*Verlucio*, Werminster—*Brage*, Broughton—*Vindonum Segontiacorum*, Silchester—*Venta*, Winchester.—The *Segontiaci*, and *Mæatæ*, lived also among the *Belgæ*.

4. *Atrebates*, *Atrebati*, or *Atribatii*, Berkshire. Chief Towns; *Calleva*, *Callena*, or *Gallewa*, Wallingford—*Spinæ*, Spene.—In this District dwelt the *Ancalites* and *Bibroci*.

5. *Durotriges*, Dorsetshire. Chief Towns; *Dunium*, *Durnium*, or *Durnovaria*, Dorchester—*Vindogladia*, Winbourn.

6. *Danmonii*, or *Dumnonii*, Cornwall and Devonshire. Chief Towns; *Voliba*, Falmouth—*Uzella*, Lestwithiel—*Tamara*, Tamerton—*Moridunum*, Seaton—*Isca*, or *Ifaca*, Exeter.—Here was also, *Danmonium Promontorium*, or *Ocrinum*, the Lizard-point—*Bolerium*,

Bolerium, or *Antivestæum Promontorium*, the Land's End.—*Silurum Insulæ*, or *Cassiterides*, the Scilly Islands.

II. The second Province called *Flavia Cæsariensis*, from Flavius, the Emperor Theodosius's Son, was also divided into *six* Parts, according to the Number of the several People by which it was inhabited, *viz.*

1. *Trinobantes*, Middlesex and Essex. Chief Towns, *Londinum*, *Londinium*, and *Lundonia*, London—*Colonia-Camalodunum*, or *Camudolanum*, by some supposed to be Maldon, but more truly Colchester—*Ad ansam*, a Place about Witham—*Cæsaromagus*, Dunmow—*Canonium*, Writtle—*Durolitum*, Brentwood, or near it—*Othona*, I-thanchester—*Sulloniacæ*, Brockley-hill.

2. *Iceni*, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire. Chief Towns, *Venta Icenorum*, Caster—*Gariannonum*, Yarmouth, or Burg-Castle—*Sitomagus*, Thetford—*Combretonium*, or *Cambretovium*, Brettenham—*Villa Faustini*, St. Edmund's-bury—*Iciani*, Ichborough—*Brannodunum*, Brancafter—*Durobrivæ*, Dornford or Brig-casterton—*Camboritum*, or *Camboricum*, Grantcester, or Cambridge—*Durosi-ponte*, Godmanchester.

3. *Catyeuchlani*, or *Cattieuchlani*, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire. Chief Towns, *Pontes*, Colebrooke—*Verulamium*, or *Urolanium*, Verulam, St. Albans—*Durocobrivæ*, Hertford—*Lactodurum*, Bedford—*Magiovinium*, Dunstable—*Salinæ*, Salnedy, and Chesterfield.—The *Cassii* were also in this District near *Verulamium*.

4. *Dobuni*, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire. Chief Towns, *Clevum*, or *Glevum*, Gloucester—*Corinium*, or *Durocornovium*, Cirencester—*Trajectus*, Oldbury—*Albone*, Alvington—*Oxonium*, or *Oxonia*, Oxford.

5. *Cornavii*, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire. Chief Towns, *Præsidium*, Warwick—*Brannonium*, Worcester—*Etocetum*, Wall—*Ufotona*, Okenyate—*Pennocrucium*, Penkridge—*Uriconium*, Wroxeter—*Manduesfedum*, Manchester—*Rutunium*, Routon—*Bonium*, Bangor—*Condate*, Congleton—*Deva*, or *Deunana*, Chester.

6. *Coritani*, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire. Chief Towns, *Lindum*, Lincoln—*Ratæ*, or *Rage*, Leicester, or Rathby—*Agelocum*, Littleburgh.

burgh—*Ad pontem*, Paunton—*Margidunum*, Overton—*Vernometum*, Burgh-hill—*Antona*, Northampton—*Banaventa*, Bennavenna, or *I-sannavaria*, Weedon on the Wall—*Crococolana*, Ancaster, or Collingham—*Tripontium*, Tocester.

III. The third Province was *Britannia Secunda*, so called because it was the second conquered by the Romans. Three sorts of People were in Possession of it, *viz.*

1. *Silures*, the Inhabitants of Herefordshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire; whose chief Towns were, *Isca Silurum*, or *Legio Secunda*, Caer-Leon—*Venta Silurum*, Caer-gwent, or Chepstow—*Bovium*, Cowbridge—*Nidum*, Neath—*Burrium*, Uske—*Gobannium*, Abergevenny—*Loventium*, supposed to be Brecknock—*Bullæum Silurum*, Bualht—*Magnos*, or *Magos*, Radnor—*Ariconium*, Kenchester—*Blestium*, Old Town—*Leucarum*, Lochor.

2. *Demetæ*, Caermardhinshire, Penbrokehire, and Caerdiganhire. Their chief Towns were, *Maridunum*, Caermardhyn—*Lovantium*, Lhanio. And to them belonged *Limnos Insula*, Ramsey.

3. *Ordovices*, Flintshire, Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire, Meirionydshire, Caernarvonshire, and Anglesey. Their principal Towns were, *Segontium*, at the Mouth of the River Seiont, but now destroyed—*Diētum*, Diganwy, or Ganoc—*Mediolanum*, Lhan Vylhin—*Varis*, Bod Vari—*Maglona*, Machynltheth—*Conovium*, Aber-conwey—*Leonis Castrum*, Holt.

Albion Inferior contained, as we have said, two Provinces, namely, *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and *Valentia*. Of which the former was divided among

1. The *Parisi*, now the East Riding of Yorkshire; in which the chief Towns were, *Petuaria Parisorum*, Auldby, or Beverly—and *Prætorium*, Patrington.

2. The *Brigantes*, containing the West and North Ridings of Yorkshire, Richmondshire, the Bishoprick of Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. Their principal Towns were, *Eboracum*, *Eburacum*, or *Brigantium*, York—*Danum*, Doncaster—*Delgovititia*, Wighton—*Olicana*, Ilkely—*Ifurium*, Aldburrough—*Rigodunum*, Ribble-chester—*Bremetonacum*, Overburrow—*Veteræ*, Burg under Stanmore—*Gallatum*, Whelpcastle—*Amboglana*, Ambleside—*Morbicum*, Moresby—*Volantium*, Elenborough—*Blatum Bulgium*, Bulness

Bulnefs—*Olenacum*, Linstock—*Bremeturacum*, Brampton—*Petrianæ*, Old Perith—*Vinnovium*, Binchester—*Caturaetonium*, Catterick, a village—*Mancunium*, or *Manutium*, Manchester—*Alone*, or *Alione*, Lancaster, or, according to others, Whitley-castle—*Cambodunum*, Almondbury, a village—*Arbeia*, Jerby—*Luguvallum*, *Luguballium*, and *Castra Exploratorum*, Old and New Carlile—*Legeolium*, Castleford—*Calcaria*, Tadcaster—*Lavatræ*, about Bowes—*Aballaba*, Appleby—*Congavata*, Rose-Castle—*Condercum*, Chester on the Street—*Gabrosentum*, Gateshead by Newcastle.

II. The second Province, named *Valentia*, contained but one People; together with the Walls built by the Romans, to stop the Incursions of the Northern People (or Scots) which they never conquered. That People was—The *Ottadini*, Northumberland; whose chief Towns were, *Axelodunum*, Hexham—*Curia*, Corbridge—*Protolitia*, Prudbow—*Alone*, Old Town—*Vindomora*, or *Vindobala*, Wallefend—*Tunocellum*, Tinnemouth—*Corstopitum*, Corbridge, or Morpeth—*Segedunum*, Sedghill—*Glanoventa*, Glenwelt—*Vindolana*, Old Winchester—*Silurnum*, Silcester—*Gallana*, Wallwick—*Habitancum*, Rivingham—*Bremenium*, or *Aremenium*, Brampton—*Borcovicus*, Borwick—*Pons Ælii*, Pont Eland.—The WALLS built by the Romans, were three in number.

1. *Adriani Vallum*, a Rampart of Earth, thrown up by the Emperor Adrian, eighty Miles in length, from the Tine's Mouth to Solway-frith.

2. *Antonini*, or *Lollii Urbici Vallum*, a Rampart raised by Lollius Urbicus, the Emperor Antoninus's General, from the Frith of Forth to the Frith of Clyde, thirty-eight Miles in length; on the same Place where Agricola had raised some Forts before. It was built of Turf upon a Foundation of Stone.

3. *Severi Murus*, a Wall of Free-stone, built by the Emperor Severus, on or near Adrian's Rampart, reaching from Cosins's House to Boulnefs, sixty-eight Miles and three Furlongs in length.

ALBION ULTERIOR, so named because it was beyond the Roman Walls, was otherwise called *Borealis*, or *Barbara*, Northern or Barbarous, and now Scotland. It was possessed by the Picts, who were divided into two Nations, *Vecturiones*, and *Dicaledones*.

I. The *Vecturiones* were sub-divided into

1. *Selgovæ*, Liddesdale, Eusdale, Eskdale, Annandale, Nidisdale, and Wachopdale; whose chief Towns were, *Trimontium*, Atterick—*Corda*, a Town upon Loughcure, now demolished—*Carbantorigum*, Caer-Laverock, a Fort.

2. *Novantes*, Galloway, Carick, Kyle, and Cunningham. Their Towns were, *Leucopibia*, Whit-herne—*Rerigonium*, or *Berigonium*, Bargeny.

3. *Damnii*, Cluydesdale, Renfraw, Lenox, Sterling, Menteith, and Fife; whose principal Towns were, *Petra ad Glottam*, Glasgow—*Alauna*, Alway.

4. *Gadeni*, or *Ladeni*, Teifidale, Twedale, Merks, and Lothian. Their Towns were, *Castrum alatum*, Edenborough—*Colania*, Coldingham—*Lindum*, Linlithquo—and *Victoria*, Inckheith.

II. The Second Nation was the *Dicaledones*, who were sub-divided into twelve People, *viz.*

1. *Horestæ*, or *Caledonii*, Argile, Braid-albin, and Athol. Their chief Town was, *Caledonia*, Dunkeld.

2. *Epidii*, Cantire, Lorn, Logh-aber.

3. *Cerones*, Affenshire, in Rofs.

4. *Carnonacæ*, part of Strath-navern.

5. *Cornabii*, another part of Strath-navern.

6. *Catini*, or *Carini*, Cathnes.

7. *Mertæ*, Sutherland.

8. *Cantæ*, the Eastern Part of Rofs.

9. *Logi*, the Western Part of Rofs.

10. *Vacomagi*, Murray, whose chief Town was *Banatia*, Bean.

11. *Texali*, or *Tæfali*, Buchan and Mar. Their principal Town was *Devana*, Old Aberdeen.

12. *Vernicones*, Merns, Angus, Perth, and Fife. Their chief Towns were, *Orrea*, or *Orrbea*, Forfar—and *Alectum*, or *Taodunum*, Dundee.

The most considerable RIVERS of Great Britain are, *Tamesis*, the Thames—*Sabrina*, the Severn—*Abus*, the Humber—*Tuberoivius*, or *Tuberohis*, the Tyne—*Tavus*, or *Tuesis*, the Tweed—*Itunia*, the Eden.

BRITANNIA PARVA, now Ireland, was otherwise called *Hibernia*, *Juverna*, *Jerna*, *Jernis*, *Iris*, &c.

It

It was inhabited by XVIII. different Sorts of People, whose Names are as follow.

1. *Iberni*, or *Uterini*, Kerry ; the chief Town, *Ivernus*, Dunkeran.
2. *Luceni*, part of Kerry, and Conoglogh.
3. *Velabri*, Desmond.
4. *Oudia*, or *Vodia*, Corke, and part of Tipperary, and Limerick. Their chief Town was *Rbigia altera*, Limerick.
5. *Coriondi*, Waterford, and part of Tipperary and Corke.
6. *Brigantes*, Offery, King's and Queen's County, Kilkenny, and Catherlough.
7. *Menapii*, Wexford ; the chief Town *Menapia*, Wexford.
8. *Blanii*, Wicklow.
9. *Gangani*, or *Concani*, Twomond or Clare, Clanrickard, and Atterith.
10. *Auteri*, Roscommon, and part of Galway.
11. *Nagnatae*, Mayo and Slego ; whose chief Town was *Nagnata*, Mayo or Slego.
12. *Erdini*, Letrim, Farmanagh, and part of Cavan.
13. *Voluntii*, Ardmagh, Monaghan, Down, and Louth. Their chief Town was *Dunum*, Downe.
14. *Gauci*, Meath.
15. *Darnii*, Antrim, or part of Down.
16. *Robogdii*, Londonderry, and part of Donegal.
17. *Venienii*, part of Donegal, or Tir-connall.
18. *Eblani*, Dublin, and Meath. The chief Towns herein, were, *Eblana portus*, Dublin ; *Laberus*, supposed to be Kildare ; *Macolicum*, Malk, or Milick.

The most considerable Rivers of Ireland, are, *Senus*, the Shannon—*Dur*, Dingle-river—*Sauranus*, the Lee—*Dabrona*, Blackwater—*Suirus*, the Swire—*Birgus*, the Barrow—*Modonus*, the Slane—*Libnius*, the Liffy—*Buvinda*, the Boyne—*Bavium*, the Banne—*Vidua*, Crodagh.

The ISLANDS that lie round Great Britain, are, *Silures*, *Hesperides*, or *Cassiterides*, the Scilly-Islands—*Mona*, Anglesey—*Monoeda*, the Isle of Man—*Hebrides*, *Ebudæ*, *Hebudes*, *Beteoricae*, and *Evoniæ*, the western Islands ; of which the chief are, *Ebuda occidentalis*, Harray, Lewes, the biggest of them—*Ebuda orientalis*, Skye—*Maleos*, or *Mella*, Mull—*Epidium*, Islay—*Glotta*, Arran—*Jona*, Colmkil—

Orcades, the Orkney Islands, the principal of which is *Pomona*, Mainland—*Ocetis*, Hethy—*Domna*, or *Dumna*, Fair-Isle—*Thule*, so famous among the Ancients, supposed by some to be the North-east Corner of Scotland, and by others to be Schetland.

On the South of England, and belonging to that Crown (but formerly to ancient Gaul, *Gallia Lugdunensis*) are also the following Islands—*Cæsarea*, Jersey—*Sarnia*, Guernesey—*Arica*, Sarck—*Riduna*, Alderney.

CHAP. III.

Of SPAIN.

SPAIN, so famous in the Roman History, was named *Hispania*, *Iberia*, *Celtiberia*, and *Hesperia ultima*; and contained the present Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

It was divided into two General Parts, HISPANIA ULTERIOR, *exterior*, or *inferior*: And HISPANIA CITERIOR, called otherwise *interior*, or *superior*.

HISPANIA ULTERIOR, named also *exterior*, and *inferior*, was divided into these two Provinces—*Bætica*—and *Lusitania*.

BŒTICA.

Bætica, so named from the River *Bætis*, Guadalquivir, which ran through it, comprehended the Provinces of Andalusia, and Granada, part of New Castile South of the River Guadiana, and some small part of Alentejo East of the same River. Its Inhabitants were divided into—The *Bastuli*, or *Pæni*—The *Celtici*—and *Turdetani*, both of them in part—and the *Turduli*.

I. The *Bastuli*, or *Pæni*, possessed what is now part of the Duchy of Medina Sidonia, the Bishopricks of Malaga and Almeria in Granada, together with the Island and territory of *Gades*—Cadiz, or Cales. Their Towns, and other considerable Places, were—*Calpe promontorium*, and *Columna Heraclia*, Gibraltar—*Carteia*, or *Tartessus*, Tariffa—*Barbesula*, Marbella—*Cilniana*—*Salduba*, Fuengirola—*Suel*—*Malaca*, Malaga—*Munda*, Monda—*Menesthei Portus*, Port St Mary's—*Bæsippo*

—*Bæfippo*, or *Besippo*, *Veget*—*Bælo*, *Bælon*, and *Belo*, *Belona*—*Succubo*, or *Succubitanum municipium*, *Sierras de Ronda*—*Cartima*, *Cartama*—*Manoba*, *Almuneçar*—*Selambina*, *Salobrenna*—*Abdera*, *Adra*—*Magnus Portus*, *Almeria*—*Murgis*, *Muxaera*—*Charidemum Promontorium*, *Cape de Gates*, or *Gades*—*Fretum Gaditanum*, *Herculeum*, *Herculis Via*, *Limen Maris Interni*, *Fretum Columnarum*, and *Traducta*, the Straits of *Gibraltar*.

2. The *Celtici*, partly, inhabited what is now part of the Territory of *Elvas*. Their Towns were, *Arucci*, *Moura*—*Aranda*, or *Arandis*, *Torres vedres*, or *Moraon*—*Serpa*, *Serpa*.

3. The *Turdetani*, i. e. Part of that People, possessed most of the Jurisdiction of *Seville*, and of the Duchy of *Medina-Sidonia*. Their Towns were—*Asta*, *la Mesa de Asta*, or *Xeres de la Frontera*—*Nebrissa*, *Nebrissa*, or *Lebrissa*—*Ugia*, *La Cabecas*—*Orippe*, *Hermanes*—*Hispalis*, or *Hispal*, *Seville*—*Ilipa*, *Illipula*, *Italia Urbs*, *Sevilla la Veja*—*Tucci*—*Onoba Æstuarium*, *Gibraleon*—*Seria Fama Julia*, *Feria*—*Segontia*, *Gisconça*—*Urson*, *Ossuna*—*Astigi*, *Colonia Augusta Firma*, *Ecyja*—*Ostipo*, *Estepona*—*Singilia*, *Antequera*—*Asindum*, or *Asyla*, *Medina Sidonia*—*Ebura*, *St. Lucar de Barrameda*—*Carmona*, *Carmona*.

4. The *Turduli* inhabited the Territory of *Corduba*, part of the Diocese of *Granada*, and of *Castilian Estremadura*. Their Towns were—*Corduba*, or *Colonia Patricia*, *Cordoua*—*Ilipa*, or *Illipula magna*, *Penna-flor*—*Spoletinum*—*Mellaria*, *Fuente d'Ovejuna*—*Artigis*, or *Urbs Juliensis*, *Alhama*—*Calpurniana*, *Carpio*—*Ossigi*—*Tucci*, *Martos*—*Illiturgi*, or *Forum Julium*, *Anduxar el vejo*, or *Jaen*—*Alba*, *Virgao*, or *Alba Vircaonensis*, *Ariona near Jaen*—*Epora*, *Montoro*—*Ategua*—*Illiberis*, *Granada*—*Accitum*, *Siguiana*—*Obulco*, *Porcuna*—*Syneglia*, or *Anticaria Antonini*, *Antiquerra*—*Astapa*, *Estepa*, or *Stepa*—*Urso*, or *Genua Urbanorum*, *Ossuna*—*Segovia*, *Segovia la menor*. The Rivers of *Boetica* were—*Bætis fluv.* the *Guadalquivir* *Singulis fluv.* the *Xenil*—The most considerable Mountains in it were—*Montes Mariani*, *Sierra de Morena*—*Mons Ilipula*, *Sierra de Ronda*.

L U S I T A N I A.

Lusitania, which now contains *Portugal*, and some part of *Spain*, namely, the West Parts of *Leon* and the two *Castiles*, was inhabited by

by part of the Turdetani, part of the Celtici, and by the Lusitani, and Vettones.

1. The *Turdetani* in part, possessed the Kingdom of Algarua, and part of the District of Beja. That Point of Land which lies near Lagos, or Cape St. Vincent, was named *Cuneus*. Their Towns were—*Lacobriga*, or *Langobriga*, Lagos—*Balsa*, Tavila—*Ossonaba*, or *Lesturia*, Estombar, Sylves, or Faro—*Julia Myrtilis*, Mertola—*Pax Julia*, Beia—*Mirobriga*, or *Merobriga*, Moenstira de Rabida—*Salacia*, or *Salaria*, Alcacer do Sal.

2. The *Celtici* in part, inhabited the Districts of Evora and Elvas. Their Towns were—*Ebora*, or *Liberalitas Julia*, Evora—*Cæciliana*, Palma, or Marteca—*Coetobrix*, Setuval, or St. Ubes—*Cunistorgis*, or *Conistorfis*, Couna—*Cæpiana*, Sezembra.

3. The *Lusitani* possessed the Country between the Tagus and the Durius, i. e. Beira, Estremadura, and Alentejo, with a little part of West Castile. Their Towns were—*Olisipo*, or *Ulyssippo*, Lisbon—*Hierabriga*, Alanguer—*Scabiliscus*, Santaren—*Aritium*, Benavente—*Eburobritium*, Alcobaça—*Colippo*, St. Sebastian—*Prætorium Merobriga*, Santiago de Cacem—*Norba Cæsarea*, Alcantara—*Ad septem aras*—*Colarnum*—*Augusta Emerita*, Merida—*Pax Augusta*, *Pacensis Colonia*, or *Badia*, Badaios—*Metallinum*, *Metallina*, or *Metallienfis Colonia*, Metelin—*Castra Cæciliana*, Caceres, or St. Mary de Guadalupe—*Rusticiana*—*Concordia*, Tomar—*Sellium*, Ceice—*Arabriga*, Aravida,—*Conimbrica*, or *Conimbriga*, Condexa veia—*Æminium*, Coimbra—*Talabrica*, Talaga—*Langobrica*—*Ara ducta*, Arouca—*Liciniana*, or *Ciniana*, Lifeda—*Verrunum*, Viseio—*Lavara*, or *Lavare*, Aveido—*Vacca*, or *Bacceia*, Ponte Vouga.

4. The *Vettones* inhabited part of Tralos Montes, and of the Kingdom of Leon. Their most considerable Towns were—*Augustobriga*, Ponte de Arcobisbo—*Mirobriga*, Ciudad Rodrigo—*Salmantica*, or *Hermandica*, Salamanca—*Lanciana*, Penna di Francia—*Cottæobriga*—*Deobriga*, Placentia, or Venta Malabriga—*Lama*, supposed to be *Lamega*—*Manliana*, Villa Franca—*Opila*, Oropieza.

HISPANIA CITERIOR or *Tarraconensis*, the largest Province in Spain, was divided into Twenty-eight Parts. Its Inhabitants were as follows.

1. *Callæci*, or *Callaici*, divided into *Callæci Bracarîi*, and *Callæci Lucenses*. The *Callaici Bracarîi* inhabited that part of Portugal, which

which is called Entre-Minho-Douro, and Tralos Montes; and *Callæci Lucenses* possessed Gallicia. The chief Towns of the *Callæci Bracarii* were—*Bracara Augusta*, Braga on the River Cavado—*Forum Cuacernorum*, Villa Beia—*Aquæ calidæ Cilinorum*, or *Aquæ Cilinæ*, Orense—*Aquæ Flaviæ Turodorum*, Chaves—*Cæliobriga Cælerinorum*, Villa de Conde—*Forum Limicorum*, Puente de Lima—*Merua*, or *Meruia Luangorum*, Lobies—*Volobriga Nemetanorum*, supposed to be Viana—*Forum Narbazorum*, said to be Tor de Moncorvo—*Cambæ-tum Lubænorum*, Miranda de Douro.

As for the *Callæci Lucenses*, their chief Towns &c. were, *Lucus Augusti*, Lugo—*Flavium Brigantium*, Corunna, or the Groyne—*Janasus*, Compostella—*Iria Flavia Cæporum*, Le Padron—*Dactonium*, Montfort de Lemnos—*Ocellum*, supposed to be Mondoneda—*Claudiomerium*, Muros—*Ierna Mons*, Namancos—*Flavia Lambris Beduorum*, St. Mary de Finisterre—*Pintia*, Villapun—*Tyde Graviorum*, Tuy— *Artabrorum Promontorium*, called also *Celticum*, and *Nerium*, Cape Finisterre—*Lapatia Corii Promontorium*, or *Tri-leucum*, Cape d'Ortegal.

2. The *Astures* were divided into *Astures Transmontani*, and *Augustani*. The *Astures Transmontani* inhabited what is now called Asturia Ovetana. Their Towns &c. were, *Lucus Asturum*, Oviedo—*Flavionavia Pæficorum*, Avilles—*Pelontium Lingonum*, or *Lungorum*, Aplans, or Ablans—*Laberris*, Pennafior, or St. Salvador *Mons Vidijs*, the Mountain of the Asturias.

The *Astures Augustani* dwelt in part of the Kingdom of Leon beyond the Douro. And their Towns were, *Asturica Augusta*, or *Urbs Amacorum*, Astorga—*Legio VII. Germanica*, Leon—*Sublancia*, Sollanca—*Interamnium Flavium*, Ponte Ferrada—*Brigætium Brigæcinorum*, Brigantia—*Lanciatum Lanciatorum*, or *Lancia*, thought to be Mansilla—*Bedunia Bedunefiorum*, supposed to be Puebla de Sanabria—*Nemetubriga Tiburonum*, Nuez or Torbes.

3. The *Vaccæi*, now Part of the Kingdom of Leon, of Old Castile, and of the Country beyond the Duro. Their Towns were, *Pintia*, Valladolid—*Sentica*, Zamora—*Sarabris*, Toro—*Causa*, or *Caucia*, Coca—*Pallancia*, Pallencia—*Intercatia*, supposed to be Medina del Rio Siccó—*Segontia Paramica*, or *Sepontia*, Massaco—*Lau-briga*, or *Meobriga*, thought to be Melgar—*Arbacula*, or *Albucella*, Avila.

4. The

4. The *Arevacæ* inhabited all Segovia, and part of Valladolid, and of Burgos. Their chief Towns were, *Clunia*, or *Colonia Sulpitia*, Corunna del Conte—*Lutia*, now destroyed—*Termes*, and *Termisum*, Lerma, Tarvidos, or Nostra Sennora de Tiermes—*Uxama*, Osmo—*Segubia*, Segovia—*Rauda*, Aranda de Douero—*Colenda*, Covarruvias—*Litabrum*, or *Britabrum*, Marcotea—*Segortia Laetea*, Sepulveda.

5. The *Carpetani* inhabited part of Algarria, and of Mancha, in New Castile. Their Towns were, *Toletum*, Toledo—*Mantua Carpetanorum*, Villa Manta, near Madrid—*Complutum*, Alcala de Henares—*Carraca*, or *Arriaca*, Guadalajara—*Tituacia*, Xetafe, or Eche-tafe—*Illucia*, Illescas—*Laminium*, Minaya, or Villa de los Infantes—*Libora*, or *Ebura*, Talavera la Reina—*Contrebia*, Tortosa—*Asena*, supposed to be Almeda—*Vicus Cucuminarius*, Santa Cruz de la Carza—*Cartbeia*, Oceana.

6. The sixth were *Oretani*, part of La Mancha, and of Sierra in New Castile: And their Towns were—*Oretum*, or *Oria*, Nostra Sennora de Oreto—*Castulo*, Cazorla—*Sisapone Oretanorum*, Chillon, or Villa Real, *al. Ciudad Real*—*Mentesa*, or *Mentissa*, Montiel, or Guardia—*Biatia*, Baeza.

7. Going back to the *Oceanus Cantabricus*, we meet with the *Cantabri*; subdivided into the *Cantabri* properly so called, the *Autrigones*, *Caristi*, and *Varduli*. The *Cantabri* properly so called, inhabited part of Asturia Santillana, and proper Biscay. Their chief Towns were, *Juliobriga*, thought to be Val de Vieffe—*Concana*, said to be Santillana—*Camarica*, or *Tamarica*, Fuenlibre—*Vellica*, Medina de Pomar—*Vesci*, *Vesca*, or *Veseius Portus*, Sant' Andero—*Aracillum*, Arcaraca, or Tor de Cillos—*Mons Edulius*, Mont St. Adrian.

8. The next were *Autrigones*, part of Alava and Biscay: Whose principal Towns were, *Flaviobriga*, formerly *Portus Amanus*, Bilbao—*Deobriga*, Haro, or Miranda de Ebro—*Uxama Barca*, Laredo—*Saliunca*, thought to be Ordunna—*Burvesca*, or *Virovesca*, Birviesca—*Segisamuncula*, or *Segisama major*, Villa Beia.

9. The *Caristi* inhabited part of Biscay and Guypuscoa. Their Towns were, *Vella*, or *Belleia*, thought to be Trevigno—*Tullica*, said to be La Venta—*Diva*, or *Deva*, Deva.

10. The *Varduli* inhabited part of Biscay, and of Alava. And their chief Towns were, *Segontia Paramica*, Sergame—*Tritium Tuboricum*,

cum, or *Toboricum*, Placenza—*Menosca*, Orio—*Alba*, thought to be Salvatierra—*Tullonium*, Thudelle—*Thabbuca*, Lancugno.

11. The next, viz. the *Murbogii*, supposed to be the same as the *Curgonii*, inhabited part of the District of Burgos and Rivogia; and had for chief Towns, *Bravum*, or *Masburgum*, Burgos—*Auca*, Nostra Sennora de Occa—*Sifaraca*, supposed to be Salduendo—*Setisacum*, thought to be Saltos—*Deobrigula*, St. Pedro d'Arlanza.

12. Not far from the Mediterranean were the *Bastitani*, Inhabitants of the Territory of Murcia, and Bishoprick of Guadix in Granada. Their principal Towns were, *Basti*, or *Virgi*, Baza—*Salaria*, or *Colonia Salariensis*, Requenna—*Carca*, supposed to be Caravaca—*Turbula*, thought to be Tervel—*Acci*, Guadix—*Orcellis*, Orihuella—*Vergilia*, or *Vescelia*, Murcia.

13. The thirteenth People were the *Contestani*, who inhabited most of the Kingdom of Valentia. Their Towns were, *Carthago nova*, Carthagenæ—*Illici*, *Illicias*, or *Ilce*, Elche—*Lucentum*, or *Lucentia*, Luchene—*Sætabis*, Xativa—*Menlaria*, or *Menralia*, supposed to be Millarez—*Dianium Stipendiarium*, or *Specula Sertorii*, Denia—*Valentia*, or *Colonia Julia*, Valentia—*Alone*, or *Holone*, Alicante.

14. The *Celtiberi*, who were the next, inhabited part of both Castiles, of the Kingdom of Arragon, and Rioja: They were divided into the *Celtiberi* properly so called, the *Lobetani*, the *Pelendones*, and *Berones*. The *Celtiberi*, properly so called, dwelt in part of the Bishoprick of Tarrazona, of Saragossa, part of Sierra in New Castile, and a small part of the Kingdom of Valentia. Their principal Towns were, *Segobriga*, *Segontia*, or *Saguntia*, Siguenza—*Bilbilis*, Villa Veja, or Calatayud—*Aquæ Bilbilitanæ*, the Baths of Alhama—*Nertobriga*, or *Vertobriga*, Almunha—*Turiasso*, Tarazona—*Mons Caunus*, *Canus*, or *Cacus*, Montceio—*Cesada*, or *Cessata*, Hita—*Ecelesta*, *Etelesta*, and *Egelaste*, Medina Celi—*Alcobriga*, or *Alce*, Arcos—*Ergavica*, or *Ergavia*, Alcannis, or Penna Escrita—*Certima*, Contamania—*Munda*, Molina—*Belgida*, Montacudo—*Attacum*, or *Municipium Attacense*, Daroca—*Valeria*, or *Castrum altum*, Cuença.

15. The *Lobetani* inhabited what is now called the Diocese of Albarazin. And their only Town was, *Lobetum Lobetanorum*, supposed to be the same as *Anatorgis*, and *Turia*, Albarazin.

16. The *Pelendones* inhabited the District of Soria, in Old Castile. Their chief Towns were, *Numantia*, utterly destroyed, and supposed to have stood where is now a small village called Garay pons—*Augusto-*

briga, Agreda or Aldea el Muro—*Savia*, supposed to be Aguilar—*Visontium*, Arcedillo.

17. The *Berones* were seated in part of the Territory of Rioxa. And their Towns were, *Varia*, Alvaro—*Tritium Metallum*, Trieio, a village near Najara.

18. The eighteenth People were the *Hedetani*, or *Sedetani*, now part of the Bishoprick of Saragossa, and of the Kingdom of Valentia; whose chief Towns were, *Cæsar-augusta*, formerly *Salduba*, Saragossa—*Saguntus*, or *Saguntum*, Morviedro—*Edeta*, or *Leria*, Llerias—*Belia*, Belchite—*Ebora Edetanorum*, Ixar—*Leonica*, Olieta—*Segoriga*, supposed to be Segorbe.

19. The *Ilercaones* inhabited part of Catalonia beyond the Ebro, and part of the Kingdom of Valentia. Their Towns were, *Carthago vetus*, now Penial, a Castle—*Octogesa*, Mequinença—*Dertosa*, Tortosa—*Triarulia*, Treyguera—*Biscargis*, supposed to be Ribaisia—*Adeda*, thought to be Amposta—*Tenebrius portus*, Porto viveros.

20. Going back again to the *Oceanus Cantabricus*, we meet with the *Vascones*, who inhabited the greatest part of Navarre and Guipuscoa, and a small part of the Bishoprick of Saragossa: Whose chief Towns were, *Pompelon*, or *Pompeiopolis*, Pampeluna—*Calagurris Fibularia*, Calahorre—*Gracuris*, Boria, or Agreda—*Suessa*, Sangüessa—*Iacca*, Iacca—*Nemanturista*, thought to be Olite—*Curconium*, and *Curgonium*, said to be Estella—*Bascontum*, and *Cascantum*, Cascante, a village—*Setia*, or *Sitia*, Exea—*Oeaso*, Oiarco.

21. The twenty-first People were, the *Lacetani*, or *Jacetani*, who inhabited part of the Bishoprick of Lerida, and of New Catalonia. Their principal Towns were, *Jespus*, Belpuco—*Udura*, thought to be Andore—*Acerris*, Gerri—*Setelsis*, Urgel, or Astarlid—*Cereffus*, supposed to be Solsona—*Anabis*, Ignalada—*Lissa*, or *Lessa*, Oliana.

22. The next were the *Ilergetes*, now part of the Dioceses of Huesca, Saragossa, and Balbastro. Their Towns were, *Ilerda*, Lerida—*Osca*, Huesca—*Athanagia*, supposed to be Marnesa—*Celsa*, and *Colonia Victoria*, Xelsa, or Villila—*Succosa*, Ainsa, or Sobarbre—*Il-liturgis*, Carinnena—*Bergidum*, Balbastre, or Viescas—*Bergusia*, Balaguier, or Puertolas—*Orgia*, Alvaratz, or Benavarri—*Gallica Flavia*, Fraga.

23. The twenty-third were, the *Cerretani*, whose chief Town was, *Julia Lybica*, Linca.

24. Ad-

24. Adjoining to them were the *Castellani*, whose principal Towns were, *Bessida*, *Bessalu*—*Sebendunum*, *Sabreroca*, or *Capredo*. These two People dwelt in that part of *Catalonia*, which is at the foot of the Pyrenees.

25. The twenty-fifth People were, the *Indigetes*, now part of the County of Roussillon. Their Towns were, *Emporiæ castrum*, *Empurias*—*Rhoda*, *Rhodope*, and *Rhodopolis*, *Roses*—*Veneris Templum*, or *Aphrodisium*, *Cabo de Creus*, or *Puerto Vendres*—*Juncaria*, *Junquera*.

26. The twenty-sixth People were the *Cosetani*, who inhabited part of *Catalonia*, upon the Coast, on this Side the *Ebro*. Their chief Town was *Tarraco*, *Terragona*.

27. The twenty-seventh were the *Læetani*, or *Lalectani*, who dwelt along the Coast of *Catalonia*. Their Towns were, *Barcino*, *Barcelona*—*Scalæ Annibalis*, *Coste de Garath*—*Mons Jovis*, *Montjuy*—*Rubricata*, *Mattorel*—*Bætulum*, *Badelona*—*Dilurum*, and *Illuro*, *Mataro*, or *Cannette*—*Blanda*, *Blanes*.

28. The *Authetani*, or *Ausetani*, were the last, and they inhabited part of *Catalonia* about *Gironne*. Their chief Towns were, *Gerunda*, *Gironne*—*Ausa*, *Navich*—*Aquæ calidæ*, or *Aquæ Voconis*, *Bagnoles*.

The largest Mountains in Spain, are—*Pyrenæi Montes*, the Pyrenees, which part it from France: On all the other Sides it is bounded by the Sea—*Orospida Mons*, *Oropesa*.

Round the Coasts of Spain and Portugal are these remarkable Promontories, or Capes,—*Aphrodisium*, or *Veneris Promontorium*, *Cape de Creus*—*Charidemum Promontorium*, *Cape de Gates*—*Calpe Promontorium*, *Gibraltar-Rock*—*Sacrum Promontorium*, *Cape St. Vincent*—*Barbarium Promontorium*, *Cape de Espichel*—*Luncæ Promontorium*, *Cape of Mondego*—*Artabrum*, *Celticum*, or *Nerium Promontorium*, *Cape Finisterre*.

The most considerable Rivers of Spain are, *Minus*, the *Minho*—*Durius fluv.* the *Duro*—*Tagus fluv.* the *Tajo*—*Anas fluv.* the *Guadiana*—*Bætis fluv.* the *Guadalquivir*—*Singulis fluv.* the *Xenil*—*Terebus fluv.* the *Segura*—*Sucro fluv.* the *Xucar*—*Turias fluv.* the *Guadalaviar*—*Bilbilis fluv.* the *Xalo*—*Iberus fluv.* the *Ebro*—*Sicoris fluv.* the *Segre*—*Rubricatus fluv.* the *Llobregat*—*Sambroca fluv.* the *Ter*.

To Spain belonged also several ISLANDS, the chief of which are, *Baleares*, or *Gymnesiæ Insulæ*, *Pityusæ Insulæ*, *Planesia*, *Plumbaria*, *Capraria*, &c.

The *Baleares*, or *Balearides*, were two in number, one called *Major*, now Majorca; and the other *Minor*, now Minorca.

The Towns in Majorca were, *Palma*, Majorca—*Pollentia*, in ruins—*Alcadia Jatoria*, or *Latina*, Palamera—*Cinium*, Calalonga—*Cunici*, Calafiguer—*Bochri*, Suggiari.

Minorca contained the following Towns, *Jamna*, Citadella—*Janifera*, Fornelle—*Mago*, Minorca, or Port-Mahon.

The *Pityusæ Insulæ* were also two in number, namely, *Ebusus*, *Busus*, and *Ebosia Carthaginiensium Colonia*, Yviça—*Ophiusa*, or *Columbraria*, Formentera.

Planesia is now called St. Margaret—*Capraria*, Cabrera—*Plumbaria*, is unknown.

Another Division of Spain according to Pliny.

Pliny the Historian divides Spain otherwise, namely, into XIV. *Juridici Conventus*, or Jurisdictions; whereof *Bætica* contained four, *Lusitania* three, and *Tarraconensis* seven.

In *Bætica* were the following Jurisdictions,

1. *Conventus Gaditanus*, comprehending part of the Territory of *Hispalis*, or Seville, and the Island of *Gades*, Cadiz. The chief Town herein was, *Gadira*, *Carteia*, or *Tartessus*, Cadiz.

2. *Conventus Hispalensis*, most of the Territory of Seville; their Capital, *Hispalis*, or *Colonia Romulensis*, Seville.

3. *Conventus Astigitanus*, part of the Territory of Seville, and the Bishoprick of Malaga; their Capital *Astigi*, or *Augusta Firma Colonia*, Ecyja. In this District was *Munda*, Monda.

4. *Conventus Cordubensis*, the Territory of Cordoua, and all the Kingdom of Granada, except the Bishoprick of Malaga: Their Capital was *Corduba*, or *Colonia Patricia*, Cordoua.

Lusitania contained the following Jurisdictions,

1. *Conventus Pacensis*, being part of Portugal between the Rivers Tagus and Anas, and of Algarva: Their Metropolis, *Pax Julia*, Beia.

2. *Conventus Scalabitanus*, comprehending Beira, Estremadura in Portugal, and part of Tralos montes: Their Capital was *Scalabiscus*, Santaren. In this District was also *Olisippo*, Lisbon.

3. *Con-*

3. *Conventus Emeritenfis*, part of the Kingdom of Leon on this Side the Duro, and all Estremadura in Castile. Their Metropolis was *Augusta Emerita*, Merida.

Provincia Tarraconensis contained the seven following Jurisdctions.

1. *Conventus Lucensis*, all Galicia, whose Capital was *Lucus Augusti*, Lugo.

2. *Conventus Braccarenfis*, comprehending a great Part of Portugal between the Minho and Douro, and part of Tralos montes. Their Capital *Bracara Augusta*, Braga.

3. *Conventus Asturicensis*, Asturia Ovetana, and part of the Kingdom of Leon beyond the Douro. Their Capital, *Asturia Augusta*, Astorga.

4. *Conventus Clunienfis*, Asturia Santalana, all Great Biscay, part of the Kingdom of Leon, and Old Castile. Their Capital, *Clunio*, Coruna del Conte. Within this Jurisdiction was *Numantia*, which was destroyed by the Romans.

5. *Conventus Caesar-Augustanus*, containing part of New Castile, and the Kingdoms of Arragon and Navarre: Whose Capital was, *Caesar-Augusta*, or *Colonia Immunis*, Saragossa.

6. *Conventus Tarraconensis*, all Catalonia, and a small part of the Kingdom of Valentia. Their chief Town, *Tarraco*, Tarragona.

7. *Conventus Carthaginienfis*, part of New Castile, all the Kingdom of Murcia, most of Valentia, with the Isles of Majorca and Minorca. Their Capital was, *Carthago nova*, Carthagen.

The Division of Spain according to the Notitia Imperii.

In After-times, another Alteration was made in the Division of Spain. For, in the Emperor Adrian's time, it came to be divided into VI. Provinces; to which a seventh was added under Constantine, being part of Mauretania in Africk. And in the following Order they are placed in the *Notitia Imperii*.

I. *Provincia Baetica*; Containing all Andalusia, Granada, and a small part of Portugal; and having for Capital, *Hispalis*, Seville.

II. *Lusitania*; almost all Portugal except the North part, with part of Estremadura, Castile, and Leon. Their Capital *Augusta Emerita*, Merida.

III. Gal-

III. *Gallæcia*; all Gallicia, part of Portugal and Leon, the Asturias, Great Biscay, and old Castile. Their Capital was, *Braccara Augusta*, Braga.

IV. *Provincia Tarraconensis*; part of New Castile, the Kingdoms of Arragon and Navarre, all Catalonia, and part of Valentia. Their Metropolis, *Tarraco*, Tarragona.

V. *Provincia Carthaginensis*; all the Kingdom of Murcia, and the greatest part of Valentia and New Castile. Their Capital was, *Carthago Nova*, Carthagena.

VI. *Insulæ*; the Islands Majorca, Minorca, and Yviça. In which the chief Towns were, *Palma*, Majorca; *Mago*, Minorca; *Ebusum*, Yviça.

VII. *Mauretania Tingitana*, in Africa, containing the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, with the Island of Cadiz. Chief Town, *Tingis*, Tangier. All these Provinces were governed by a Lieutenant under the *Præfectus Prætorii* of Gaul.

C H A P. IV.

Of GAUL.

ANcient Gaul was bounded on the South by the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Var; on the East by the Alpes and the Rhine; on the North by the same River; and on the West by the Ocean. It has been variously divided at different times, as will appear by the following Account.

The Division of Gaul according to Julius Cæsar.

Julius Cæsar tells us, in his Commentaries, that Gaul was divided into three Parts; and inhabited by three sorts of People, the *Belgæ*, the *Galli* or *Celtæ*, and the *Aquitani*. *Gallia Belgica* was bounded by the Seine, the Marne, the Mountains of Vauge, the Rhine, and the Ocean. The Bounds of *Gallia Celtica* were, the Ocean, the Seine, the Marne, the Saone, the Rhosne, and the Garonne. And *Gallia Aquitanica* had for its Bounds, the Ocean, the Garonne, and the Pyrenees.

Another Division of Gaul made by Augustus.

Augustus divided Gaul into four Parts, namely, *Gallia Narbonensis*; *Aquitania*; *Lugdunensis*; and *Belgica*.

I. *GALLIA NARBONENSIS* comprehended all that District, which is now divided into Languedoc, the County of Foix, Gevaudan, Velay, the Vivarois, Provence, Dauphiné, and Savoy. It had the same Bounds in Augustus's, as it had in Julius Cæsar's time; and was inhabited by XVII. different People, whose Names follow: *viz.*

1. *Volcæ Tectosages*, the Archbishopricks of Toulouse and Narbonne; the Dioceses of Beziers, Carcassonne, St. Pons, Aleth; with some part of Roussillon. Their chief Towns were, *Narbo Martius*, Narbonne—*Tolosa*, Toulouse, formerly called *Palladia*—*Carcasso*, Carcassonne—*Bliterra Septimanorum*, *Beterræ*, or *Bætiræ*, Beziers—*Dunetari*, Castelnaudari or Mirepoix—*Alethum*, Aleth—*Salsulæ*, Salses—*Leucata*, Locate—*Ruscino*, the Tower of Roussillon near Perpignan—*Illiberis*, called afterwards *Helena*, Elne.

2. *Volcæ Arecomici*, the Dioceses of Nismes, Uzez, Montpellier, Lodeve, and Agde; whose chief Towns were, *Nemausus*, Nismes—*Rhode*, Pécais—*Agatha*, or *Agathopolis*, Agde—*Agatha Insula*, called otherwise *Agatha Tyche*, and since *Magalone*, a Town in ruins in an Island still retaining the name of Magalone or Maguelon—*Uccia*, Uzez—*Gernum*, or *Ugernum*, Beaucaire—*Luteva*, or *Lutava Castrum*, Lodeve. Here was also *Blascon Insula*, Brescon—*Mons Setius*, Cap de Certe.

3. *Helvii*, the Vivarez. Their chief Town was, *Albaugusta*, *Alba Helviorum*, or *Vivarium*, Viviers.

4. *Allobroges*, the Viennois, Duchy of Savoy, Grefivaudan, Genevois, Chablais, and Fossigny. Chief Towns, *Vienna Allobrogum*, Vienne in Dauphiné—*Cutaro*, since *Gratianopolis*, Grenoble—*Geneva*, or *Genava*, Geneva—*Lacus Lemanus*, the Lake of Geneva and Laufanne.

5. *Segalauni*, or *Segovellani*, the Duchy of Valentinois; whose chief Town was, *Valentia*, Valence.

6. *Centrones*, Tarentaise, and Val de Maurienne. Their chief Town was, *Forum Claudii*, since called *Tarantasia*, or *Darantasia*, Moustier in Tarentaise.

7. *Catu-*

7. *Caturiges*, Gapençois. Chief Town, *Vapincum*, or *Vapingum*, Gap in Dauphiné.

8. *Segusiani*, or *Segusini*, the Marquisate of Suse, and the Briançonnois. Their chief Towns were, *Segusium*, or *Segusio*, Suse—*Brigantium*, or *Virgantia*, Briançon.

9. *Ebroduntii*, the Diocese of Ambrun; whose chief Town was *Ebrodunum*, or *Epebrodunum*, Ambrun.

10. *Datiani*, the Dioceses of Glandeves, Grace, and Vence. Their chief Towns were, *Antipolis*, Antibes—*Glanateva Capillatorum*, or *Glanatica*, Glandeve—*Vintium Nerusiorum*, *Ventia*, or *Vicium*, Vence. In this District was, *Varus fluvijs*, the River Var, which parted Gaul from Italy—*Lero*, the Isle Sainte Marguerite—*Lerina*, or *Planusia*, supposed to be St. Honorat.

11. *Vocontii*, the Inhabitants of the Diois, the Baronies, and the Bishoprick of Vaison; whose chief Towns were *Vasio*, otherwise called *Aeria*, *Forum Vocontium*, and *Oppidum Vasionense*, Vaison—*Dea Vocontiorum*, and *Augusta Dea*, Die.

12. *Tricastini*, the Bishoprick of St. Paul Trois Chateaux. Their chief Town was *Augusta Tricastinorum*, called at first *Senomagus* or *Neomagus*, and since *Tricastini*, St. Paul Trois Chateaux, or Tricastin.

13. *Cavares*, or *Cavari*, the County of Avignon, the Principality of Orange, and the Bishoprick of Apt. Their chief Towns were, *Avenio*, Avignon—*Carpentoraete*, or *Vindisca*, Carpentras—*Arausio*, Orange—*Undalum*, le Pont de Sorge—*Cabellio*, *Colonia Cabelliorum*, or *Caballio*, Cavaillon, or Durance—*Apta Julia Ulgiensium*, or *Avia Julia*, Apt.

14. *Mimeni*, the Dioceses of Cisteron, Digne, Senez and Riez. Where the chief Towns were, *Durio*, since called *Segustero*, or *Segustorum urbs*, Cisteron—*Forum Neronis*, or *Lutevani Foroneronenses*, Forcalquier—*Dinia Sontiorum*, Digne—*Sanicium*, or *Sanicitio*, Senez—*Reii Apollinarii*, Riez.

15. *Salyi*, or *Salyes*, *Salvii* or *Salyces*, the Dioceses of Aix and Arles. Chief Towns, *Aquæ Sextiæ*, Aix in Provence—*Arelate*, Arles—*Tarasco*, Tarascon.

16. *Anatili*, La Crau and Carmague, whose chief Towns were, *Maritima Colonia*, Martigue—*Dianæ Fanum*, les Maries—*Campus Lapideus* or *Lapidarius*, la Crau; being a Range of Rocks for several Leagues together.

17. Com-

17. *Commoni*, the Dioceses of Marseille, Toulon, and Frejus; where the chief Places were, *Massilia*, Marseille—*Promontorium Citharistes*, Le Cap de la Croisette—*Olbia*, Hieres—*Taurois*, or *Tauroentium*, La Ciotat—*Telo Martius*, Toulon—*Forum Julii*, or *Forum Julium*, Frejus—With some Islands, named *Stæchades* by the Ancients, which are, *Prote*, Isle de Porquerolles—*Mese*, or *Pomponiana*, Porteros—*Hypæa*, or *Hyppata*, Isle du Levant, or Titan.

There were several other People within this Division; namely, *Salassi*, *Lepontii*, *Veragri*, *Seduni*, *Vediantii*, *Vagienni*, *Libici*, and *Taurini*; but we shall give an Account of them when we come to *Italy*, to which they properly belong.

The principal RIVERS in this part were, *Atax*, the Aude—*Garumna*, the Garonne—*Obris*, or *Orobrium*, the Orbe—*Illiberis*, perhaps the same that was also called *Thicis*, the Tech—*Telis*, Egli—*Rhodanus*, the Rhone—*Arauraris*, the Errault—*Isara*, the Isere—*Varus*, the Var—*Druentia*, the Durance—*Argenteum*, the Argens.

II. *AQUITANIA*, of a larger extent than it was in J. Cæsar's time, was bounded by the Pyrenees, the Ocean, and the River Loire: And contained the XVIII. following People.

1. *Tarbelli*, the Inhabitants of Bearn, and the Basques; whose chief Towns were, *Aquæ Tarbellicæ*, Acqs, or according to others, Tarbes—*Benebarnus*, Ortez—*Illuro* and *Olorum*, Oleron.

2. *Convenæ*, Bigorre, and the Dioceses of Comminge, and Conserans. Chief Towns, *Lugdunum Convenarum*, Comminges—*Thermæ Onesæ*, Bagnères in Bigorre—*Turba*, *Tarba* or *Tursambica*, Tarbes in Bigorre—*Begorra*, Vic de Bigorre—*Calagorgis*, Conserans.

3. *Datii*, the Diocese of Dax: Their Capital *Tasta*, Dax.

4. *Auscii*, the Dioceses of Auch, Lectoure, and Aire. Chief Towns, *Augusta Ausciorum*, Auch—*Laëtorium*, *Lectorium*, or *Laëtoratium*, Lectoure—*Elusa* Eause—*Aturrus*, called otherwise *Vicus Julius*, Aire.

5. *Bituriges Vibisci*, the Diocese of Bordeaux: Where the chief Places were, *Burdigala*, Bordeaux—*Noviomagus*, Bourg, or Soulac in Medoc—*Curianum Promontorium*, Cap de Busch—*Antros insula*, Tour du Cordouan.

6. *Vasates*, the Diocese of Bazas. Chief Town, *Cossio*, or *Vasates*, Bazas.

7. *Nitiobriges*, Agenois. Chief Town, *Aginnum*, or *Agennum*, Agen.

8. *Cadurci*, Quercy; whose chief Towns were, *Dueona*, or *Divona*, Cahors, or Douve near Cahors—*Uxellodunum*, Le Puech d'Uxellon, or d'Iffoudun.

9. *Eleutheri*, the Albigeois. Chief Town, *Albiga*, Alby.

10. *Ruteni*, Rouergue. Chief Town, *Segedunum*, or *Rutena*, Rhodéz.

11. *Gabali*, Gevaudan. Chief Town, *Anderidum*, Mende.

12. *Velauni*, Vellay. Chief Town, *Ruesio*, called afterwards *Anicium* and *Podium*, Le Puy.

13. *Arverni*, Auvergne, and the Bourbonnois. Chief Towns, *Nemossus*, or *Augustonemetum*, Clermont in Auvergne—*Gergovia*, now Gergoie, in Ruins—Under the *Arverni* were comprehended the *Boii*, le Bourbonnois, whose principal Town was *Gergobia*, supposed to be Moulins.

14. *Bituriges Cubi*, Berry. Chief Town, *Avaricum*, Bourges.

15. *Lemovici* or *Lemovices*, the Limosin; whose chief Towns were, *Ratiastum*, Limoges—*Augustoritum*, supposed to be Angoulême.

16. *Petrocorii*, Perigord. Chief Town, *Vesuna*, Perigueux.

17. *Santones*, Xaintonge; in which the chief Places were, *Mediolanium*, Xaintes—*Santonum Portus*, Rochelle—*Santonum Promontorium*, La Pointe de la Tremblade—*Uliarus Insula*, the Isle of Oleron.

18. *Pictones*, Poitou; wherein the most remarkable Places were, *Limonum*, Poitiers—*Pictonicum Promontorium*, Talmond—*Secor Portus*, the Sands of Olonne or Pornik.

III. *GALLIA LUGDUNENSIS*, the largest of all, was bounded by the Ocean, the Rivers *Ligeris*, Loire, *Sequana*, Seine, *Matrona*, Marne, and *Vogesus Mons*, the Mountains of Vosges. It contained XXIX. People; namely,

1. *Segusiani*, the Lyonnois, Beaujolois, Forêt, and la Bresse. Chief Towns, *Lugdunum*, Lyon—*Forum Segusianorum*, Feurs, or St. Estienne de Furan—*Rodumna*, Roanne.

2. *Helvetii*, the Suisses; of whom we shall give an Account when we come to treat of Germany.

3. *Rauraci*, the Bishoprick of Basle; of which we shall treat in the same place.

4. *Sequani*

4. *Sequani*, Franche-Comté; wherein the chief Places were, *Vesontio*, *Visontium*, *Chrysopolis*, and *Bisontio*, Bèsançon—*Portus Abucini*, or *Abucina*, Port de la Louve—*Jura Mons*, or *Jurassus*, Mount Jura, or St. Claude's Hill.

5. *Lingones*, the Diocese of Langres. Chief Town, *Andomatunum*, or *Lingones*, Langres.

6. *Vadicassæ*, or *Vadicassii*, the Nivernois. Chief Town, *Noviodunum Æduorum*, since called *Nivernium*, Nevers.

7. *Ædui*, the Duchy of Bourgogne; in which the most remarkable Places were, *Agustodunum Æduorum*, otherwise called *Flavia Æduorum*, *Livia Æduorum*, and *Celtica Roma*, Autun—*Bibraçte*, supposed by some to be one of the names of Autun; but said by others to be Beaune—*Cabilonum*, *Caballinum*, and *Orbandale*, Chalons upon the Saone—*Matisco*, *Matissana*, and *Castrum Matifconense*, Mafcon—*Alexia Mandubiorum*, or *Alesia*, supposed to be the Village of Alife in Auxois.

8. *Senones*, the Dioceses of Sens and Auxerre. Chief Towns, *Agedicum*, or *Agendicum*, Sens—*Antifiodorum*, *Altifiodorum*, or *Autefiodorum*, Auxerre—*Vellaunodunum*, supposed to be Chateau-Landon—*Melodunum*, *Meteglonum*, and *Metiosedum*, Melun.

9. *Tricassæ*, *Tricassii*, and *Tricassini*, the Diocese of Troyes. Chief Town, *Augustomana*, *Augustobona*, or *Tricassium*, called afterwards *Trecæ*, and *Tricassæ*, Troyes.

10. *Meldi*, or *Meldæ*, the Diocese of Meaux. Chief Town, *Jatium*, Meaux.

11. *Parisi*, the Diocese of Paris. Chief Town, *Lutecia*, or *Lucotocia*, Paris.

12. *Carnutes*, the Dioceses of Chartres and Orleans; where the chief Towns were, *Autricum*, since called *Carnotum* or *Carnutum*, Chartres—*Genabum*, or *Cenabum*, supposed to be Gien rather than Orleans.

13. *Vellocassæ*, *Velocassæ*, or *Veliocassæ*, the Diocese of Rouen, except the Country of Caux; whose chief Towns were, *Rotomagus*, Rouen—*Briva Isaræ*, or *Brivisura*, Pontoise.

14. *Caletes*, or *Caleti*, the Country of Caux. Chief Town, *Juliobona*, Lislebonne.

15. *Lexovii*, or *Lexobii*, the Diocese of Lisieux. Chief Town, *Næomagus*, or *Noviomagus*, Lisieux.

16. *Aulerci Eburovices*, the Diocese of Evreux. Chief Town, *Mediolanum Eburovicum*, or *Eburaicorum*, Evreux.
17. *Aulerci Cenomani*, the Diocese of Mans. The Capital, *Vindinum*, *Suindinum*, or *Subdinnum*, Mans.
18. *Aulerci Diablintes*, *Diablinde*, or *Diablintæ*, Perche; whose Capital was, *Næodunum Diablintum*, Nogent le Rotrou.
19. *Sessui*, the Diocese of Seez, where was *Vagoritum*, Seez.
20. *Biducessi*, *Biducasses*, or *Bajocasses*, the Diocese of Bayeux. Chief Town, *Juliobona Biducassium*, Bayeux.
21. *Unelli*, or *Veneli*, the Diocese of Coutance; in which the most remarkable Places were, *Cosediæ*, or *Constantina Castra*, Coutance—*Crociatonum*, supposed to be Quarantan.
22. *Abrincatui*, the Diocese of Avranches. Chief Town, *Ingena*, called also, as is supposed, *Legedia*, Avranches.
23. *Rhedones*, the Bishopricks of Rennes, St. Malo, Dol, and St. Brioux; whose principal Towns were, *Condate Rhedonum*, Rennes, or, according to others, Rhedon—*Aletum*, or *Alethium*, Quay d'Aleth, of which the remains are to be seen near St. Malo.
24. *Osismii*, the Bishopricks of St. Pol de Leon, and of Treguier. The chief Places therein, were, *Vorganium*, Treguier, or Cosqueou-det—*Staliocanus Portus*, said to be St. Paul de Leon—*Gobæum Promontorium*, St. Maze, or Le Conquest—*Brivates*, *Gesobrivates*, or *Gesocribates*, Brest or Blavet—*Uxantos insula*, the Isle of Ouessant.
25. *Curiosolites*, or *Curiosolitæ*, the Bishoprick of Quimper or Cornouaille: In which were, *Curiosolia*, Quimpercorantin—*Vindona Portus*, supposed to be Blavet; which, according to some, was since called *Blabia*—*Sena Insula*, the Isle de Saintz.
26. *Veneti*, the Diocese of Vannes; which had these considerable Places, *Diarorigum Venetorum*, or *Venetia*, Vannes—*Venetorum Insulæ*, or *Veneticæ*, Belle-Isle.
27. *Nannetes*, or *Namnetes*, the County of Nantois, or the Bishoprick of Nantes: In which were, *Condivicnum*, named also *Corbilo*, as 'tis thought, Nantes—*Namnetum* or *Namnium Insulæ*, the Isles Bouin, of Noirmoutier, and Dieu—*Duorum Corvorum Lacus*, the Lake of Grandlieu.
28. *Andes*, or *Andegavi*, Anjou. Chief Town, *Juliomagus*, Angers.
29. *Turones*, Touraine: Their Capital, *Cæsarodunum*, afterwards called *Turonica*, Tours.

The principal RIVERS within this District were, *Arar*, or *Araris*, the Saone—*Sequana*, the Seine—*Ligeris*, the Loire—*Ifara*, the Oise—*Olin*, the Orne.

IV. GALLIA BELGICA, was bounded by the Ocean, the County of Caux, the Seine, the Marn, the Mountains of Vosges, and the Rhine. It was inhabited by XXI. Sorts of People, whose Names were as follows,

1. *Bellovaci*, and *Silvanectes*, the Beauvaisis, and the Diocese of Senlis. Chief Towns belonging to them were, *Cæsaromagus*, Beauvais—*Bratuspantium*, supposed to be the antient Name of Beauvais; but, according to others, Granvillers or Gratepance—*Augustomagus*, Senlis.

2. *Atrebates*, or *Atribatii*, Artois; in which the most remarkable Towns were, *Nemetocenna*, or *Nemetacum*, Arras or Lens—*Orgiacum*, Orchies.

3. *Ambiani*, Amiens. Chief Towns, *Samarobriva*, Amiens—*Cantovicus*, Catwick upon the Sea—*Caracotinum*, or *Quartensis locus*, le Crotoy—*Hortensis*, or *Hordensis locus*, le Hourdel—*Britannia*, le Vimeux.

4. *Veromandui*, the Vermandois. Chief Town, *Augusta Veromandorum*, St. Quentin, or Vermand.

5. *Morini*, the Boulenois, le Pais reconquis, or the re-conquered Country, and Teutonic Flanders: In which the principal Places were, *Teruanna*, or *Tarvanna*, Terouenne, demolished—*Gessoriacum*, Boulogne upon the Sea—*Iccius Portus*, supposed to be Gravelines, or Calais, or Witsant near Calais—*Hedena*, Old Hesdin—*Oromansaci*, the Inhabitants of the re-conquered Country.—*Melda*, a small River near St. Omer.

6. *Nervii*, Haynault, the Cambresis, and French Flanders. Chief Towns, *Bagacum*, *Baganum*, or *Baiatum*, Bavay—*Valentinianæ*, Valenciennes—*Pons Scaldis*, Condé—*Camaracum*, Cambray. Subject to the *Nervii* were the *Sueconi*, the Inhabitants of Tournes. Their Capital was, *Tornacum*, or *Turnacum*, Tournay.

7. *Menapii*, part of Flanders, Brabant, Guelders, Cleves, Juliers, and of the District of Cologne. The chief Towns belonging to them were, *Castellum Menapiorum*, Kessel, or Cassel—*Vetera*, Santen—*Colonia Ulpia Trajana*, Kellen—*Asciburgium*, Asburg, a Village.

8. *Tox-*

8. *Toxandri*, or *Taxandri*, the Islands of Zealand: In which were, *Helium castellum*, the Briel—*Medioburgum*, named also, as is supposed, *Mattiacum*, Middelburg.

9. *Batavi*, part of Holland and Guelders. The chief Towns therein were, *Batavodurum*, or *Oppidum Batavorum*, Battenburg, or Duerstede—*Lugdunum Batavorum*, Leyden—*Noviomagus*, Nijmegen.—*Arenacum*, Arnhem. In this District were the Mouths of the Rhine; namely, *Vabalus*, the Vahal—*Alveus civilis*, the Lech—*Rhenus*, the Rhine—and *Sala*, or *Iffala*, the Iffel.

10. *Tungri*, called also *Germani*, the Inhabitants of Liege. Their Capital, *Atuatuca*, or *Advaca*, Tongeren.—The *Eburones* were part of, and subject to, the *Tungri*.

11. *Ubii*, Cologne, or Colen, and part of Juliers. Chief Towns, *Colonia Agrippina*, Cologne—*Ara Ubiorum*, since called *Bonna*, and *Julia Bonna*, Bonne—*Novesium* and *Nivesium*, Nuys—*Gelduba*, Geldub, a Village.

12. *Sunici*, Limburg, and part of Juliers. Chief Towns therein, *Theuderium*, or *Theudunum*, Tudder—*Coriovallum*, Valgenburg.

13. *Aduatici*, *Atuatici*, or *Betasi*, the County of Namur, and part of Brabant: in which the principal Towns were, *Geminiacum*, Gemblours—*Perviciacum*, Pervis.

14. *Treviri*, Treves, or Triers, and part of Luxembourg. Chief Towns, *Augusta Trevirorum*, Treves, or Triers—*Confluentes*, Coblenz—*Bingium*, or *Vincum*, Bing.

15. *Vangiones*, part of the territory of Mentz, and of the Palatinate. Chief Towns, *Borbetomagus*, *Borgetomagus*, or *Vangiones*, Wormes—*Moguntiacum*, *Maguntiacum*, Mentz.

16. *Nemetes*, the Bishoprick of Spire. Capital, *Næomagus*, or *Noviomagus*, Spire.

17. *Tribocci*, the Bishoprick of Strazburg: In which the chief Towns were, *Argentoratum*, Strazburg—*Helellus*, *Helvelus*, or *Helcebus*, Elle—*Breucomagus*, or *Brocomagus*, Brumt—*Rufiana*, or *Rufiniana*, Ruffack—*Argentuarina*, or *Argentovaria*, Colmar, or Horburg.

18. *Mediomatrices*, or *Mediomatrici*, the Inhabitants of the Meffin, and part of Lorrain, and of Luxembourg. Chief Towns therein, *Divodurum*, or *Diviodurum*, Metz—*Totonis Villa*, or *Palatium Theodonis*, Thionville.

19. *Leuci*, the Bishopricks of Toul and Verdun, and part of Lorraine; whose chief Towns were, *Tullum*, Toul—*Nasum*, Nas, in the Barrois—*Virodunum*, or *Verodunum*, Verdun, the Capital of the People called *Veroduni*.

20. *Rhemi*, the Dioceses of Rheims, Châlons, and Laon. Their Towns were, *Durocortorum*, or *Durocortum*, Rheims—*Bibrax*, Braisne, or Beuvray—*Duronum*, Doren in Tierache, a Village—*Verbinum*, Vervins—*Laudunum Clavatum*, Laon—*Catalaunum*, or *Durocatelauni*, Châlons—*Victoriacum*, Vitry-le-Brulé. These two last belonged to the *Catalauni*, a People who dwelt where is now the Bishoprick of Châlons.

21. *Suessiones*, the Dioceses of Soissons and Noyon. Chief Towns, *Augusta Suessionum*, Soissons—*Noviomum*, or *Noviomagus*, Noyon.

Another Division of Gaul, according to the Notitia Imperii.

The *Notitia Imperii Romani*, which was made in the fourth Century, presents us with another Division of Gaul: For there it is divided into five great Provinces, which are sub-divided into several other lesser. The great Provinces are, *Lugdunensis*, *Belgica*, *Germania*, *Viennensis*, and *Aquitania*.

I. *LUGDUNENSIS*.

This Province was sub-divided into five Parts, which are,

1. *Prima Lugdunensis*; in which were the following Districts, *Metropolis Civitas Lugdunensium*, the Diocese of Lyon—*Civitas Æduorum*, or *Augustodunum*, the Diocese of Autun.—*Civitas Lingonum*, the Diocese of Langres—*Castrum Matiscenense*, the Diocese of Mascon—*Castrum Caballionense*, the Diocese of Châlons upon the Saone.

2. *Secunda Lugdunensis*, which comprehended *Metropolis Civitas Rotomagensium*, the Diocese of Rouen—*Civitas Bajocassium*, Baieux—*Civitas Ebroicorum*, the Diocese of Evreux—*Civitas Abrincatunorum*, the Diocese of Avranches—*Civitas Sagiorum*, or *Saiorum*, the Diocese of Seez—*Civitas Lexoviorum*, the Diocese of Lisieux—*Civitas Constantiensium*, the Diocese of Coutances.

3. *Tertia Lugdunensis*, containing, *Metropolis Civitas Turonum*, Touraine—*Civitas Cenomanorum*, Maine—*Civitas Redonum*, the Dioceses

oces of Rennes, St. Brieu, St. Malo, and Dol—*Civitas Namnetum*, the Diocese of Nantes—*Civitas Andegavorum*, Anjou—*Civitas Curiosopitum*, or *Curiosolitarum*, the Diocese of Cornouaille—*Civitas Osismiorum*, the Dioceses of St. Paul de Leon, and Treguier—*Civitas Diablintum*, or *Carifes*, Perche.

4. *Quarta Lugdunensis*, comprehended—*Metropolis Civitas Senonum*, the Diocese of Sens—*Civitas Carnutum*, the Chartrain—*Civitas Antissiodorum*, the Diocese of Auxerre—*Civitas Trecaesium*, the Diocese of Troyes—*Civitas Aurelianorum*, the Orleanois—*Civitas Parisiorum*, the Diocese of Paris—*Civitas Meldarum*, the Diocese of Meaux.

5. *Quinta Lugdunensis*, or *Maxima Sequanorum*, contained, *Metropolis Civitas Crispolinorum*, the Diocese of Besançon—*Civitas Equestrium*, or *Nevidunum*, Nyon in Swisserland. *Civitas Elvicorum*, or *Aventicum*, Avenches, in German, Wislisburg—*Civitas Basiliensium*, formerly called *Arialbinum*, the Country about Basle—*Castrum Vindonicense*, or *Viridonense*, Vindisch—*Castrum Ebrodunense*, Yverdun in Swisserland—*Castrum Argentariense*, Colmar in Alsatia—*Castrum Rauricense*, or *Augusta Rauracorum*, Augst—*Portus Abucina*, *Abucini*, or *Buccini*, the Port of the Louve.

II. BELGICA.

This Province was divided into two Parts; namely,

1. *Prima Belgica*, which comprehended *Metropolis Civitas Treverorum*, the Diocese of Treves—*Civitas Mediomatricum*, the Diocese of Metz—*Civitas Leucorum*, the Diocese of Toul—*Civitas Virodunensium*, the Diocese of Verdun.

2. *Secunda Belgica*, which contained, *Metropolis Civitas Remorum*, the Diocese of Reims—*Civitas Sueffonum*, the Diocese of Soissons—*Civitas Catalaunorum*, the Diocese of Châlons upon the river Marne—*Civitas Veromanduorum*, the Diocese of Noion—*Civitas Atrebatum*, Artois—*Civitas Cameracensium*, the Diocese of Cambay—*Civitas Tornacensium*, the Diocese of Tournay—*Civitas Silvanectum*, the Diocese of Senlis—*Civitas Bellovacorum*, the Diocese of Beauvais—*Civitas Ambianiensium*, the Diocese of Amiens—*Civitas Bononiensium*, the Boulinois.

III. GER-

III. *GERMANIA*.

This Province was also divided into two Parts; viz.

1. *Germania prima*, or *superior*, comprehending, *Metropolis Civitas Magontiacensium*, the Diocese of Mentz—*Civitas Argentoratensium*, or *Stratiburgo*, the Diocese of Strasburg—*Civitas Nemetum*, or *Spira*, the Diocese of Spire—*Civitas Vangionum*, or *Vormacia*, the Diocese of Wormes.

2. *Germania Secunda*, or *Inferior*, lower Germany, which contained, *Metropolis Civitas Agrippinensium*, or *Colonia*, the Diocese of Cologne—*Civitas Tungrorum*, the Country and Diocese of Liege.

IV. *VIENNENSIS*.

This Province was sub-divided into the five following Parts; namely,

1. *Prima Viennensis*, which contained, *Metropolis Civitas Viennensium*, the Diocese of Vienne—*Civitas Genevensium*, the Diocese of Geneva—*Civitas Gratianopolitanorum*, the Diocese of Grenoble—*Civitas Albensium*, or *Vivario*, the Diocese of Viviers—*Civitas Densium*, or *Diensium*, and *Diciensium*, the Diocese of Die—*Civitas Valentinarum*, the Diocese of Valence—*Civitas Tricastinorum*, the Diocese of St. Pol Trois Chateaux—*Civitas Vasionensium*, the Diocese of Vaison—*Civitas Arausicorum*, the Diocese of Orange—*Civitas Carpentoraetensium*, the Diocese of Carpentras.—*Civitas Caballicorum*, the Diocese of Cavaillon—*Civitas Avennicorum*, the Diocese of Avignon—*Civitas Arelatensium*, the Diocese of Arles.

2. *Secunda Viennensis*, called otherwise *Prima Narbonensis*, contained, *Metropolis Civitas Narbonensium*, the Diocese of Narbonne—*Civitas Tolosatium*, the Diocese of Toulouse—*Civitas Agathensium*, the Diocese of Agde—*Civitas Aletensium*, the Diocese of Alet—*Civitas Beterrensium*, the Diocese of Bessiers—*Civitas Magalonensium*, the Diocese of Montpellier—*Civitas Nemaucensium*, the Diocese of Nismes—*Castrum Luteva*, or *Civitas Lutevensium*, the Diocese of Lodeve—*Castrum Ucecense*, or *Uceticense*, the Diocese of Uzes.

3. *Tertia Viennensis*, or *Secunda Narbonensis*, comprehended, *Metropolis Civitas Aquensium*, the Diocese of Aix in Provence—*Civitas Reiensium*, the Diocese of Riez—*Civitas Aptensium*, the Diocese of Apt—*Civitas Forojulienensium*, the Diocese of Frejus—*Civitas Vapincensium*,

cenſum, the Dioceſe of Gap—*Civitas Segeſterorum*, the Dioceſe of Siſteron—*Civitas Antipolitana*, the Dioceſe of Antibes, now Grace.

4. *Quarta Viennensis*, or *Alpes Maritimæ*, contained, *Metropolis Civitas Ebrodunensium*, the Dioceſe of Ambrun—*Civitas Dinienſium*, the Dioceſe of Digne—*Civitas Rigomagenſium*, Trin, or Chier—*Civitas Solliniensium*, the Marquiſate of Saluſſes—*Civitas Saniciensium*, the Dioceſe of Senez—*Civitas Glannateva*, the Dioceſe of Glandeves—*Civitas Celemenensium*, the County of Nice—*Civitas Venciensium*, the Dioceſe of Vence.

5. *Quinta Viennensis*, or *Alpes Graiæ*, and *Penninæ*, or *Pæninæ*, contained, *Metropolis Civitas Centronum*, the Dioceſe of Mouſtiers—*Civitas Vallenſium*, or *Oëtodurum*, St. Maurice in Vallais.

V. AQUITANIA.

This Province was divided into three Parts: namely,

1. *Aquitania Prima*, or *Sexta Viennensis*, containing, *Metropolis Civitas Biturigum*, the Dioceſe of Bourges—*Civitas Arvernorum*, the Dioceſe of Clermont—*Civitas Rutenorum*, the Dioceſe of Rhodéz—*Civitas Albigenſium*, the Dioceſe of Alby—*Civitas Cadurcorum*, the Dioceſe of Cahors—*Civitas Lemovicum*, the Limouſin—*Civitas Gabalorum*, the Gevaudan—*Civitas Vellaunorum*, Vellay.

2. *Aquitania Secunda*, or *Septima Viennensis*, comprehended, *Metropolis Civitas Burdegalenſium*, the Dioceſe of Bordeaux—*Civitas Aginnensium*, the Dioceſe of Agen—*Civitas Encolismenſium*, the Dioceſe of Engoulême—*Civitas Santonum*, Xaintonge—*Civitas Pictavorum*, Poitou—*Civitas Petrocoriorum*, Perigord.

3. *Aquitania Tertia*, or *Oëtava Viennensis*, otherwiſe called *Novempopulania*, contained, *Metropolis Civitas Ausciorum*, the Dioceſe of Auſch—*Civitas Aquenſium*, the Dioceſe of Dax, or d' Acqs—*Civitas Laëturatum*, the Dioceſe of Lectoure—*Civitas Convenarum*, the Dioceſe of Cominges—*Civitas Conſarannorum*, or *Conſorannorum*, the Dioceſe of Conferans—*Civitas Boatum*, the Captalat of Buchs—*Civitas Bencarnensium*, the Dioceſe of Leſcar—*Civitas Aturenſium*, the Dioceſe of Aire—*Civitas Vaſatica*, the Dioceſe of Baſas—*Civitas Tarba*, or *Castrum Begorra*, the Dioceſe of Tarbes—*Civitas Eloronensium*, the Dioceſe of Oleron—*Civitas Eluſatium*, the Territory of Euſe in Gaſcony.

Gaul is, in some Authors, divided in a yet different manner; namely, into *Togata*, *Comata*, and *Braccata*: Which divers Names owe their Origin to the different Dress and Habit of the several Inhabitants. *Gallia Togata*, the same as *Gallia Cisalpina*, was so named, because the Inhabitants made use of the Roman *Toga*. *Gallia Comata*, the same as *Transalpina*, had that appellation from its Inhabitants wearing long Hair, *Coma*. And *Gallia Braccata*, stiled afterwards *Narbonensis*, was thus called from the *Braccæ*, or Breeches, worn by, and peculiar to, its Inhabitants.

C H A P. V.

Of G E R M A N Y.

G E R M A N I A, Germany, as far as known to the Ancients, was called *Germania Magna*, or *Barbara*. Its Inhabitants stiled themselves *Theutisci*, and were by other Nations named *Germani*, and *Celtæ*, and, in the decline of the Roman Empire *Alemanni*.

The Bounds of ancient Germany, were; On the West, the Rhine and the German Ocean: The Danube, on the South: On the East, *Sarmatia*, and *Mons Carpates*, the Mountains of Krapack, or Szepefikrempa: And on the North, *Mare Hyperboreum*, or the Northern Ocean. So that, besides Present Germany, it contained as much of the United Provinces as lies North of the old Channel of the Rhine; and also Jutland in Denmark, part of Norway and Sweden, as much of Poland as lies West of the Weiffel, and Bohemia, &c.

Of the many Nations by whom this vast Tract of Land was inhabited, the Romans conquered only, the *Cimbri* and *Teutoni*, the *Frisii*, *Usipii*, *Tenēteri*, *Juhones*, *Mattiaci*, and *Alemanni*.

Germany, with respect to its Inhabitants, was divided into V. general Parts, namely, the *Istævones*, *Hermiones*, *Vindili*, *Ingævones*, and *Peucini*. There is in ancient Authors another Division of Germany, which is as follows. 1. Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, *inter Rhenum & Albim*. 2. Between the Elbe and the Weiffel, *inter Albim & Vistulam*. 3. Southern Germany, *Germania Australis*, between

the Rhine and the Danube. 4. Germany beyond the Weiffel, *Germania Transviftulana*. 5. And Germany beyond the Sea; and the Iflands, *Germania Transmarina, & Infulae*. But I fhall follow the firft Divifion, as being the moft commonly received among the Ancients.

I. ISTÆVONES.

This People were fub-divided into *twelve* leffer; *viz.*

1. *Friſii*, or *Friſiones*,—*Majores*, Friſeland, the Province of Groningen, and part of Overiffel, with ſome of North Gelderland—*Friſii Marſaci*, part of the Province of Utrecht, and as much of Weſt-Friſeland, Gelderland, and Holland, as lies North of the old Channel of the Rhine. Here formerly were Lakes that had a Communication with the Sea, which being in proceſs of time grown larger, form a Sea, called the Zuyder-zea. The biggeſt of thoſe Lakes was named, *Flevus Lacus*, now part of the Zuyder-zea. The moſt conſiderable Places within this Diſtrict were, *Flevum Caſtellum*, Ooſteynde—*Marnamanis Portus*, ſuppoſed to be Gelmuyden, or Kempen, or Harlingen; but, according to others, Marnan, in Friſeland—*Cruptoricis Villa*, a Place between Leuwarden and Sneek in Friſeland.

2. *Dulgibini*, part of the Biſhoprick of Munſter, Oldenburg, Lingen, the County of Hoyer, and the Principality of Minden.

3. *Angrivarii*, part of Overiffel, the County of Bentheim, and part of the Biſhoprick of Paderborn. This Territory is ſuppoſed to have been the Habitation of the *Franci*, called otherwiſe *Salii*, whoſe chief Town was, *Nebalia*, Doesburg, or Kempen.

4. *Chafuarii*, or *Chaffuarii*, part of the Biſhoprick of Munſter and Oſnabrug, with the Counties of Ravensberg and Lippe, &c. Chief Towns belonging to them were, *Tecelia*, Teckelemburg—*Teutoburgium*, Dethmold, or Dietmelle, called ſtill in Latin *Teutomellum*. —Here was alſo *Teutoburgiſis Saltus*, Teute, or Teuteberg.

5. *Chamavi*, part of the Biſhopricks of Munſter, and Paderborn, with the Counties of Rheda and Ritberg, &c. whoſe chief Towns were, *Mediolanium*, Munſter, or Medelen, a village upon the Oder—*Aſciburgium*, Emmerick, Duisburg, or Aſburg—*Pontes Longi*, near the Town of Ham upon the River Lippe—*Alifonis Caſtellum*, Weſel or Elſen.

6. *Marſi*,

6. *Marfi*, part of the Duchy of Westphalia, and of the Bishoprick of Paderborn. Chief Towns, *Luppia*, Lippe—*Teuderium*, Paderborn.

7. *Sicambri*, or *Sigambri*, afterwards called *Franci*, were seated along the Rhine, from the Mein to the Lippe. They were transplanted into Gaul by Tiberius, and their Country was occupied by the *Usipetes*, and the *Tencteri*.

8. *Usipii*, *Usipetæ*, or *Usipetes*, inhabited the County of Reclinchusen, and part of that of Marck.

9. *Tencteri*, or *Tencteri*, part of the Duchies of Berg and Westphalia, and of the County of Marck. Their chief Towns were, *Disporum*, Dusseldorp—*Linmirus*, Monheim.

10. *Bructeri*, supposed to be the same as the *Fubones*, dwelt first in Overissel; but being dispossessed of their Country by the *Angrivarii* and *Chamavi*, they went and settled between Cologne and Lippe; namely, in part of the Duchy of Berg, of the Archbishoprick of Treves, and of Weteraw. Their chief Town was, *Segodunum*, Sigen upon the River *Segum*, or Sieg.

11. *Mattiaci*, a great part of Weteraw, Hesse, Isenburg, and Fulda: The most remarkable Places therein, were, *Aquæ Mattiacæ*, named by Pliny *Mattiaci fontes*, Weisbaden, whose Inhabitants were afterwards called *Bucinobantes*—*Castrum Mattiacorum*, formerly known by the name of *Mattium Cattorum*, Marpurg—*Lucoritum*, Lor or Forcheim on the Mein—*Taunus Mons*, the Hill of Weisbaden.

12. *Sedusii*, part of Mentz, Wurtzburg, and Wertheim, between the Mein and the Neckar; having these considerable Places, *Lupodunum*, Ladenburg on the Neckar, or else the Castle of Lupi near the Head of the Danube—*Mænus*, the River Mein—*Valentiniani Munimentum*, probably Manheim on the Neckar.

II. HERMIONES.

This Nation was subdivided into Twelve People; namely,

1. *Cherusci*, part of Lauwenburg, of Danneberg, Lunenburg, and Brandenburg, Old Marck, of the Principalities of Magdenburg, and Halberstadt, of the Duchy of Brunswick, with some small part of Thuringia. They had for Dependents, the *Cathulci*, *Campsani*, and *Gambrivii*. All these several People have since been known by the name of Franks, *Franci*, and were bounded by the Rhine, the Elbe, the

the Sala, and the Mein. Their chief Towns were, *Leuphana*, Hannover—*Trophæa Drusi*, Tangermunde—*Tulifurgium*, Brunswick—*Mesvium*, or *Mesovium*, Magdenburg, or Mildeburg—*Pheugarum*, Halberstadt.

2. *Chatti*, or *Catti*, called by J. Cæsar *Suevi*, (but which must not be confounded with the *Suevi* between the Elbe and the Weiffel) inhabited the County of Schauenburg, part of Brunswick, the Bishoprick of Hildesheim, part of Thuringia, of the Counties of Mansfeld and Waldeck, of Hesse, Paderborn, and of the Abbey of Fulda. In which the chief Towns were, *Castellum Cattorum*, Cassel—*Munitium*, Gottingen—*Devona*, Neumarckt, or Thuringia—*Becurgium*, or *Bicurgium*, Erfurt—*Calægia*, Wittenberg, or Weimar in Thuringia—*Melocabus*, or *Melocanus*, Coburg—*Artaunum*, Wisburg.

3. *Hermunduri*, or *Danuli*, (where was also formerly the Seat of the *Harudes*, since called *Suevi*) inhabited part of the Palatinate of Bavaria, Voigt-land, Misnia, and part of Thuringia. Their chief Towns were, *Lupfurdum*, Meissen—*Gravionurium*, or *Granionarium*, Bamberg—*Segodunum*, Nuremberg—*Aræ Flaviæ*, Nortlingen, or Aurac.

4. *Alemanni*, or *Alamanni*, Brisgaw, Baden, Wirtenberg, and part of the Valleys of Suabia. Chief Towns belonging to them, were, *Blusacus Mons*, or *Brisacum*, Brisac—*Tarodunum*, Friburg in Brisgaw—*Solocinium*, or *Sultium*, Sultz on the Neckar—*Lentium*, Leitz, a Village near Friding—*Alcimoennis*, or *Samulocenis*, Ulm—*Rbiuslava*, Giengen.

5. *Armalausi*, formerly called *Narisci*, part of the Palatinate of Bavaria, and Lower Austria. Chief Towns, *Menosgada*, Egra—*Cantioebis*, Amberg.

6. *Marcomanni*, having expelled the *Boii*, seized their Territories, now called Bohemia. Chief Towns, *Marobudum*, Prague—*Cassurgum*, Kauris—*Alisum*, Hamstein—*Redintuinum*, Tein—*Meliiodunum*, Mileusko—*Bubiemum*, or *Bobiasnum*, Budewis.

7. *Quadi*, Moravia; whose chief Towns were, *Eburodunum*, falsely called *Robodunum*, Brun, or Brin—*Eburum*, Olmutz—*Celemantia*, Kalmintz, a Village—*Medoslanium*, Znaim—*Filekia*, Filek, or Fulnek.

8. *Gothini*, the Southern part of Silesia. Chief Town, *Parienna*, Parn in Moravia.

9. *Osi*,

9. *Osi*, about the middle of Silesia. Chief Town, *Budorgis*, Ratibor.

10. *Marfigni*, the Northern part of Silesia. Their Capital, *Hegethmatia*, or *Hegetmatia*, Lignitz in Silesia.

11. *Burii*, part of Great Poland. Their Metropolis, *Calisia*, Kalisch.

12. *Lugii*, *Lygii*, or *Logiones*, part of Great and Lesser Poland, and of Silesia. This People's Country was of a great extent, and subject unto them were the *Arii*, the *Hevelcones*, *Manimi*, *Navarbali*, *Elyfii*, and *Diduni*. Their Metropolis was, *Carrodunum*, Cracow.

III. *VINDILI*.

This People, whose Territories were very extensive, comprehended XXI. others less considerable; namely,

1. *Angli*, or *Angili*, part of Wagria, Stormar, and Mecklenburg. This People withdrew afterwards into the *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, or Jutland, between Sleswick and Flensburg; and some of them passing, along with the Saxons, over into Britain, gave the Southern part of it the name of *Anglia*, or England. Their chief Towns were, *Marionis*, Hamburg, or Lunenburg—*Marionis altera*, Wismar in Mecklenburg—*Treva*, Lubeck—*Laciburgum*, *Laviburgum*, or *Cænoenum*, Lauwenburg.

2. *Varini*, or *Werini*, part of Mecklenburg and Pomerania. Chief Town, *Varinum Varionorum*, Varin.

3. *Aviones*, or *Caviones*, part of Lauwenburg, and Danneberg.

4. *Deuringi*, *Reudigni* or *Redigni*, since called *Toringi*, *Thoringi*, *Turingi*, and *Theuringi*, the County of Prignitz in Brandenburg.

5. *Langobardi*, or *Longobardi*, part of the old and new Marck of Brandenburg. They passed afterwards into Italy, and settled in Lombardy. Their Metropolis was, *Budorigum*, Brandenburg.

6. *Eudoses*, part of the Lordship of Baart in Pomerania. Chief Town, *Bunitium*, Stralsunde.

7. *Nuitbones*, part of Mecklenburg.

8. *Suardones*, part of the Duchy of Stetin, and of the Lordship of Baart.

9. *Rugii*, part of Vandalia and the Duchy of Stettin. Chief Town, *Rugium*, Rugenwald.

10. *Si-*

10. *Sidini*, part of New Marck and Great Poland. Chief Town, *Virritium*, Piritz.

11. *Lemovii*, or *Heruli*, Cassubia.

12. *Gothones*, *Guthones*, *Guttones*, *Gythones*, *Gottbi*, or *Gothi*, part of Royal Prussia in Poland. Their Capital was, *Gytonium*, since called *Gedanum* as is supposed, and *Codanium*, Dantzick.

13. *Carini*, part of Vandalia and Great Poland.

14. *Burgundiones* or *Burgundi*, part of Great Poland. This People passed afterward into Gaul. Their Capital was, *Limiosaleum*, Gnesna.

15. *Semnones*, Lusatia, and some small part of Silesia; whose chief Towns were, *Lugidunum*, Glogaw—*Bunifum*, Schwibufen in the Duchy of Glogaw—*Setidava*, Stensow, or Wladislaw.

16. *Chauci*, *Cauchi*, *Chavesi*, or *Cayci*,—*Minores*—East Friseland, the Counties of Hoyer and Oldenburg, with part of Westphalia—*Majores*, Bremen, and Ferden, and part of Lauwenburg. The chief Towns herein were, *Fabiranum*, *Phabiranum*, or *Biranum*, Bremen—*Amisia*, or *Amasia*, Embden—*Statio*, Staden.

17. *Saxones*, otherwise called *Fosi*, Holsatia. This People spread themselves afterwards considerably towards the Rhine; and part of them, assisted by the Angles, conquered the Southern part of Great Britain, now called England.

18. *Cimbri*, named afterwards *Jutæ*, inhabited the Peninsula called *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, now Jutland.

19. *Teutones*, Zealand, and the rest of the Islands in the Baltick Sea belonging to Denmark.

20. *Suiones*, Sweden.

21. *Sitones*, Norway. I shall give an account of these People in the next Section.

IV. Northern Provinces subject to Germany.

Ancient Writers mention the *Ingævones*, in the North, as dependent upon Germany. Their Country they divide into three general Parts; namely, *Scandia*, *Feningia*, and the Islands in the *Sinus Codanus*, or Baltick Sea.

I. SCANDIA or SCANDINAVIA, Sweden and Norway, was inhabited by two sorts of People, *Suiones*, and *Sitones*.

I. *Suiones*, or *Sueones*, the Northlands, Gothland, and the greatest part of Sweden,—comprehending several other less considerable People; viz.—*Scandii*, the Province of Schonen—*Levoni*, *Hilleviones*, or *Helleviones*, Halland—*Gutæ* or *Gutbi*, Gothland—*Phiræsi*, Fierund—*Dauciones*, part of Gothland—*Favones*, or *Favonæ*—and *Chædini*.

2. *Sitones*, Norway, Finmark, and Lapland; containing also several lesser People; namely,—*Marchiofinni*, Finmarck, or Danish Lapland—*Scrittofinni*,—and *Lupiones*, Muscovitish Lapland, which hath been sometimes placed under the *Sarmatæ*. The most considerable Places here, were,—*Berga*, Bergen—*Rubeas Promontorium*, Nortcap, or Nortkin.

II. *FENINGIA*, or *Finningia*, Finland; which contained these several People;—*Scyrri*, Finland—*Hirri*, Nyland—and *Carbones*, Carrelia.

III. *INSULÆ*, the Islands belonging to Denmark, were, *Codanonia*, Zeeland, one of the chief Provinces of Denmark: In this, and some other neighbouring Islands, dwelt the *Teutones*, *Teutoni*, *Theothoni*, or *Theutes*—*Burchana*, or *Fabaria*, Borkum—*Austrania*, or *Glessaria*, Nortstrand, or Amak—*Aëtana*, Heilighland, now little more than a Shelf, or Sand-bank—*Alociæ insulæ tres*, Lessø, Rom, and Anholt.

V. *Southern Provinces subject to, or any way depending upon, Germany.*

These Provinces, which are Four in number, were separated from Gaul, Illyricum, and Italy, and joined to Germany, *Germania Magna*. Their names are, *Helvetia*, *Rhætia*, *Vindelicia*, and *Noricum*.

HELVETIA.

Helvetia, Switzerland, whose Inhabitants were called *Helvetii*, Switzers, or Swissers, being part of *Gallia Narbonensis*, was bounded by the Rhine, the Rhone, and Mount Jura or St. Claude. It was divided into Nine parts.

I. *Tigurinus Pagus*, the Cantons of Zurich, Appenzeel, Schaffhouse, and Rhinthal. The chief Places therein were, *Tigurum*, or *Turigum*, Zurich—*Ad-fines*, Pfin—*Vitudorum*, Winterthur—*Arbor-Felix*, Arbon—*Lacus Brigantinus*, or *Venetus*, the Lake of Constance—*Lacus Acronius*, the Lake of Cell.

G

2. *Tuge-*

2. *Tugenus Pagus*, the Cantons of Zug, Schwits, Glaris, Uri, and the County of Baden. Chief Towns, *Tugium*, or *Tugum*, Zug—*Aquæ Helvetiæ*, Baden.

3. *Ambronicus Pagus*, part of the Canton of Friburg; those of Berne, Underwald, Lucerne, and Solothurn. The most remarkable Places therein, were, *Vindonissa*, or *Vindones*, Windisch—*Salodurum*, or *Saloturum*, Solothurn—*Vocetius Mons*, the Mountains near the villages of Bozen and Bosberg—*Arola*, the River Aar—*Amma*, the River Emma.

4. *Urbigenus*, or *Verbigenus Pagus*, the Principality of Neufchatel, the greatest part of the Canton of Friburg, and of the Pays Roman, or Vaud. Chief Towns, *Aventicum*, *Avanticum*, or *Colonia Flavia*, Avenches, called in German Wislisburg—*Minnidunum*, or *Minodum*, Mouldon—*Colonia equestris*, or *Noviodunum*, Nions—*Viromagus*, or *Bromagus*, Bro—*Lausanna*, Lausanne—*Eburodunum*, Yverdon—*Petenisca*, or *Petenisca*, Biel—*Urba*, Orbe—*Murus Cæsaris*, the Castle de la Pucelle.

5. *Rauraci*, or *Raurici*, the Bishoprick and Canton of Basil, or Basle. Chief Towns, *Arialbinum*, or *Basilea*, Basil—*Augusta Rauracorum*, *Rauracum*, or *Colonia Augusta*, Augst, a Village near Basil.

6. *Nantuates*, the lower part of the Country of Vaux; where we meet with, *Ternadæ*, or *Agaunum*, St. Maurice—*Penni Lucus*, Noville, a Wood consecrated to Jupiter—*Bibiscus*, or *Viviscus*, Vevey.

7. *Veragri*, the Eastern part of the Lower Valais. Chief Town, *Oëtodurus Veragrorum*, Martinach, or Martigni.

8. *Seduni*, the Eastern part of the Lower Valais; where was, *Sedunum*, Sion in Valais—*Rhodanus fluvius*, the River Rhône.

9. *Latobrigi*, the Upper Valais. Chief Town, *Latobriga*, Latbrige, a village.

R H Æ T I A.

Rhætia, the Grisons, formerly part of Italy, was a very large and powerful Country. It was however divided only into two parts, according to the number of its People, namely,

1. *Tulingi*, part of the Grisons. Their Towns were, *Clunia*, Felat Kirchen—*Curia*, Chur or Coire—*Tinnetio*, Tenezzone, or Tinzen—*Taxgætium*, Tavetsch.—Under the *Tulingi* were comprehended

two.

two other less considerable People, namely,—*Sarunetes*, Sargans, or *Dissentis*—*Vennones*, the Inhabitants of the Valteline.

2. *Rhæti*, the Bishopricks of Trent and Brixen, Tirol, the Veronese, and the Feltrin. Chief Towns, *Verona*, Verona—*Tridentum*, Trent—*Brixino*, or *Brixinia*, Brixen—*Terioli*, Tirol—*Veldidena*, Wilten—*Feltria*, Feltre.

VINDELICIA.

This Province, which was part of Illyricum, contained Five People; namely,

1. *Brigantii*, part of the Bishoprick of Constance, the County of Bregentz, part of Walgow, and some small part of Tirol. Chief Towns, *Brigantium*, Bregentz—*Vemania*, Wangen—*Viaca*, or *Vicus*, Wagek—*Cælius Mons*, Kelmuntz, a Village—*Juliomagus*, Dutlingen—*Brigobanna*, Beyern.

2. *Estiones*, the Western part of Walgow. In which the chief Towns were, *Campodunum*, or *Cambodunum*, Kempten—*Guntia*, Guntzburg—*Rostrum Nemaviæ*, Memingen—*Febiana Castra*, Babenhausen—*Grinario*, Knaringen.

3. *Licates*, or *Licatii*, part of Walgow, and the Duchy of Newburg. Chief Towns, *Damasia*, or *Augusta Vindelicorum*, Augsburg—*Clarennæ*, Rayn—*Vetoniana*, Winten—*Celeusum*, Neustat—*Abusina*, Abensperg—*Ambra*, Pruk Ander Amber—*Esco*, Sconga.

4. *Isarci*, Upper Bavaria, and part of the Bishoprick of Passau; whose Towns were, *Parradunum*, or *Parthanum*, or *Carradunum*, Parten-Kirck—*Coveliacæ*, Kochel—*Isinisca*, or *Isarisca*, Munich—*Serviodurum*, Straubing—*Augustana Castra*, Caifing—*Regina Castra*, or *Reginum*, Ratibon.

5. *Boii*, the greatest part of Lower Bavaria; having the following Towns, *Petrensia Castra*, Oosterhoven—*Quintana*, or *Quintiana Castra*, Kintzen, a village near Oosterhoven—*Castra Batava*, Passau.

NORICUM.

This Province was part of Illyricum, and the Inhabitants, called *Taurisci* or *Norici*, were divided into Six People; namely,

1. *Norici*, the greatest part of Upper Austria. Their Towns were, *Lauriacum*, or *Colonia Aureliana*, Lorch, a Village near Ens—*Ele-*

gium, Erlach—*Ad pontem Isis*, Ips—*Arlape*, Erlap—*Trigisanum*, Traismaur—*Pirum Tortum*, Pixendorf, a Village—*Comagenæ*, Lagenlaber, a Village—*Laciaccum*, Gemunde.

2. *Sevaces*, part of the Bishoprick of Passaw, with some small part of Upper Austria. Their Towns were, *Boiodurum*, Innstadt—*Lentia*, Lintz—*Ovilia*, *Ovilabis*, or *Colonia Aurelia Ovillana*, Welz—*Tergolape*, Lampach, Abbey.

3. *Ambidrani*, the Eastern part of Stiria. Their Towns were, *Celeia*, Cilley—*Colatio*, Attenburg, or Presberg—*Santicum*, or *Sianticum*, Saaneck.

4. *Ambilici*, the Western part of Stiria. Chief Towns, *Noreia*, Neumarck, or Goertz—*Sabatinca*, Sunebend-Kirck—*Stiriate*, Steirim-Stoder—*Ad pontem*, Muraw—*Tartufanis*, Rotenman—*Viscelli*, or *Viscellæ*, Ober-weltz—*Virunum*, or *Varanum*, Volckmarck.

5. *Ambisontii*, Carinthia: To which belonged, *Aguntum*, Doblach, or Innichen—*Teurnia*, or *Turnia*, Villach—*Lontium*, Lientz—*Dravus*, the River Drave.

6. *Alauni*, part of Stiria, and of the Archbishoprick of Saltzburg. Chief Towns, *Vacorium*, or *Vocarium*, Wagram, a Village—*Cuculli*, Cuchel—*Claudia*, or *Claudivium*, Clausen, or Clagenfurt—*Juvavia*, *Jovavia*, or *Gavanodurum*, Saltzburg—*Artobriga*, Lebnaw, near Lauffen—*Bedajum*, or *Badacum*, Burckhausen—*Pons Æni*, or *Oeni*, Inspruch.

CHAP. VI.

Of *SARMATIA EUROPEÆ*.

THE Northern Nations in general were formerly called *Scythæ*, and afterwards *Sarmatæ*, and *Germani*. Those that lived nearest the Arctic Pole retained the name of *Scythæ*: But how large were the Bounds assigned to those Nations by the Ancients, cannot be exactly determined. They were divided into Seven People; namely,

I. *ÆSTIL*.

I. *ÆSTII*.

Æstii, *Æstiaei*, *Hesti*, or *Ostiones*, Prussia, Samogitia, and Livonia; were divided into two other lesser People,—*Scirri*, Prussia—and *Hirri*, Livonia, and Samogitia. To which may be added,—*Osericta*, or *Latris Insula*, the Isle of Oesel.

II. *VENEDI*, or *WINIDÆ*.

Venedi, Lithuania, whose ancient Name seems still to be preserved in that of the town of Wenden: They were sub-divided into Three other People, *viz.*—*Troglodytæ*, the Northern part of Lithuania—*Geloni*, part of Maffovia, Polachia, and Lithuania—*Neuri*, the Eastern part of Lithuania, and the Duchy of Smolensko.

III. *BASTERNÆ*, or *PEUCINI*.

Basternæ, *Bastarnæ*, *Batarnæ*, or *Peucini*, comprehended Six People; namely,

1. *Sidones*, the Northern part of Black Russia, and Little Poland, along the Weiffel.

2. *Atmones*, Upper Volhinia.

3. *Borani*, whose Situation is unknown.

4. *Peucini*, Podolia, and Bessarabia.

6. *Getarum Solitudo*, the Territory of Oczakow on this side the Nieper; where the Army of Darius Hystaspes, then engaged in war with the Scythians, was almost entirely defeated.

2. *Carpiani*, or *Carpi*, the Southern part of Little Poland, and Black Russia.

Their principal Towns were, *Carrodunum*, Limburg, or Cracow—*Clepidava*, Caminieć—*Vibantavarium*, or *Vibantanarium*, Bar.

IV. *TYRAGETÆ*.

Tyragetæ, *Tyritæ*, or *Tyritæ*, Lower Volhinia; comprehending another People named *Axiacæ*, who dwelt about Dessau, towards the Mouth of the Nieper. Their chief Towns were, *Tyras*, or *Ophiusa*, on the Nieper, (called *Tyras* by the Ancients) but now demolished—*Niconia*, or *Niconium*, over against the Town *Tyras*, supposed to be Nomanoster—*Hermonactis*, or *Hermonacta*, thought to be Moncastro, towards

towards the mouth of the Danube—*Neoptolemi Turris*, at the mouth of the Nieper, now destroyed.

V. ROXOLANI.

Roxolani, part of Moscovy, and of Precops or Little Tartary, were divided into two Nations, which contained many other People less considerable. The two Nations were *Hamaxobii*, and *Georgi*.

1. *Hamaxobii*, comprehended five People; namely,—*Essedones*, the most Southern part of Moscovy—*Tanaitæ*, the Country between the windings of the Tanais, or Don; at the mouth of which stood the Town of *Tanais*, supposed to be Azack or Asoph—*Basilidæ*, the Duchies of Rhezan, Moscow, and Wolodimer—*Iazyges Mæotæ*, the Tartars of Oflow or Asof, near the *Palus Mæotis*, or Sea of Zabacche—*Borysthenitæ*, or *Borysthenidæ*, the Tartars of Oczakow, the Duchy of Siberia, and part of Kiow in Lower Volhinia. Their chief Towns were, *Olbia Borysthenis*, *Olbiūm*, *Olbidum*, or *Olbiopolis*, *Olbia*, at the Mouth of the Borysthenes, or Nieper—*Leuce Heraclea*, or *Macaron*, *Sidoni*, or *Fidonifi*—*Carcine*, *Carcina*—*Tamyraca*, a Town on the *Sinus Tamyraces*, the Gulf of Negropoli—*Lucus Achillis*, on the Lake made by the Borysthenes.

2. *Georgi*, Southern Tartary, or the Peninsula of Crimea, of Or, or of Przecop, called also by the Ancients *Taurica Chersonesus*, contained Two Sorts of People, *Tauri*, and *Bosphorani*.—*Tauri*, from whence Crim Tartary received the name of *Chersonesus Taurica*, being otherwise called *Pontica*, or *Scythica*, had these Towns, *Chersonesus*, or *Heraclea Chersonesus*, called at first *Megarice*, perhaps *Balucawa*—*Taphræ*, Or, or Przecop—*Ctenus*, *Salinas*—*Cimmerium*, perhaps *Baccasarai*—*Symbolorum Portus*, or *Portus Paſtorum*, *Sibula*—*Parthenion*, or *Parthenium Promontorium*, the Cape of Rosaphar—The Second People were *Bosphorani*, part of Crim Tartary, and of Circassia. In which the most remarkable Places were, *Theodosia*, *Caffa* in Crim Tartary—*Panticapæum*, or *Bosphorus*, *Vospero* on the Straights of the Sea of Zabacche—*Parthenium*, *Rosaphar*—*Criu Metopon*, or *Arietis Frons, Promontorium*, The Cape of Famar. On the Asia-shore, in Circassia, was—*Pbanagoria*, *Matriga*.

VI. *RIPHACES*, or *RIPHÆI*.

Riphaces, or *Riphæi*, the Northern part of Moscovy, contained these Three People;—*Agathyrfi*, Kargapol, and Wologda—*Arimaspi*, Ingria, and the Duchies of Novogorod and Pleskow—*Hyperborei*, the most Northern part of Moscovy.

C H A P. VII.

Of *ILLYRICUM*.

THE Ancients have assigned different Bounds to *Illyricum*; but the most common Opinion, is, that it contained what we now call Dalmatia, Servia, Bosnia, Croatia, Morlachia, Istria, Carniola, Carinthia, Stiria, Windischmark, part of Austria, Sclavonia, and part of Hungary. It was divided into Three Provinces, *Liburnia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Pannonia*.

I. *LIBURNIA*.

Liburnia contained two sorts of People; namely, *Iapodes* and *Liburni*.

1. *Iapodes*, or *Iapydes*, Croatia, Windischmark, and part of Istria; whose chief Towns were, *Aulona*, or *Alvona*, Albona—*Flanona*, *Flavona*, or *Blanona*, Fianona—*Tarsatica*, Fiume—*Senia*, Segne or Segna—*Lopsica*, Lopsico—*Ortopula*, Ortopola la Veia—*Vegia*, Veza—*Metulum*, Metling—*Velfera*, or *Volsera*, Novigrad. Under this Division were also the following Islands placed—*Apfyrtis*, or *Absyrtium*, Osero, an Island—*Apforus*, Cherfo, an Island. But Cellarius asserts *Apfyrtis* and *Apforus* to be the same.—*Curiçta*, or *Cyračtica*, the Island Veglia—*Giffa*, the Island Pago—*Scardona*; this Island is now divided into two, namely, Scarda and Malconfiglio. All these Islands lie in the Adriatic Sea.—In the Country of the *Iapodes* was also *Colapis*, the River Kulp.

2. *Liburni*, the Western part of Dalmatia; whose chief Towns and Islands were, *Ænona*, or *Enona*, Nona—*Iadera*, Zara Vecchia—*Corinium*, Carin, or Gliuba—*Scardona*, Scardo—*Curcum*, Zucca—*Stupi*,

Stupi, or *Stlupi*, Bergana, in ruins—*Issa*, *Iassa*, or *Hissa*, Lissa or *Ifola grande*, an Island—*Celaduffæ*, the Island Incornata, or Lagusa. These Islands do also lie in the Adriatic Sea.

II. DALMATIA.

This Province was inhabited by Three sorts of People; namely, *Autariate*, *Vardæi*, and *Scordisci*.

1. *Autariate*, or *Tariotæ*, the middle part of Dalmatia. Their principal Towns were, *Sicum*, Sebennico—*Tragurium*, Trau—*Tanona*, Tinna, or Tuina—*Salona*, Spalatto, or the Castle of Clotta—*Epetium*, Spezze, Chinquo, or Chinco—*Reguntium*, or *Piguntia*, Almissa—*Narona*, Narenta, upon a River of the same name—*Adra*, Aufech, or the Castle of Zerwas—*Salvia*, or *Silva*, Sofech—*Anderium*, or *Andetrium*, or *Andecrium*, Sfinga—*Burnum*, or *Burnium*, Grachiva—*Blanona*, Banialuch.—To which may be added,—*Pbaria*, since called *Lefina*, the Island Lezina—*Tauris*, the Island Labrazzo.

2. *Vardæi*, part of Dalmatia and Servia; whose chief Towns and Places were, *Onæum*, or *Oenæum*, Sabionello, or Ciderisso—*Epidaurus*, *Epidaurum Colonia*, *Parthinorum* or *Parthenorum Civitas*, Ragusa Vecchia, called by the Turks Dobronicha, where *Æsculapius* was worshipped in the figure of a Serpent—*Rbizinium*, *Resnum*, *Rbison*, *Risana*, or *Birfiminium*, Rizano, or Cataro.—To which adjoins *Rbizonicus Sinus*, the Bay of Cataro—*Delminium*, *Dalminium*, *Dalmium*, or *Delminum*, Delminio—*Æquum Colonia*, Znonick—*Siparuntum*, Stipnich—*Drinus*, the River Drina or Lodrino—*Corcyra nigra*, the Island Curzola or Curzoli—*Melita*, *Melitine*, or *Melitusa*, the Island Meleda.

3. *Scordisci*, the Eastern part of Dalmatia. Their Towns were, *Ascruium*, *Ascrivium*, or *Ascrovium*, Cataro—*Bulua*, *Butua*, and *Bulina*, Budoa, Butua, Budua, or Budovo; (for it is thus differently written)—*Ulcinium*, *Olcinium*, or *Olchinium*, formerly called *Colchium*, Dulcigno—*Lissus*, Aleffio, or Alefio—*Scodra*, Scadar, or *Scutari*—*Enderum*, Endero—*Doclea*, or *Dioclea*, Medon, or Antivari, the Emperor Dioclesian's native Country—*Labeatis Lacus*, the Lake of Scutari.

III. PAN-

III. PANNONIA.

This Province was divided into two Parts; namely, *Pannonia Superior*, and *Pannonia Inferior*.

1. *Pannonia Superior*, part of Austria, Stiria, Carniola, the County of Cilley, part of Windismark, of Croatia, and Sclavonia. Their chief Towns were, *Juliobona*, *Vendum*, *Vindobona*, *Vendobona*, *Vindomana*, or *Vindomina*, Vienna in Austria—*Carnus*, or *Carnuntum*, supposed to be Haimburg, or St. Petronilla's Monastery—*Flexum*, Owar, Altenburg, or Presburg—*Chertobalus*, Chariburg—*Bregætium*, *Bregentio*, *Bergentio*, *Brigitio*, Comara, or about Bontuda—*Scarabantia Julia*, or *Sacarbantia*, Scarping, or Chzrepreggh—*Valinæ*, Winberg—*Carrodunum*, Carneburg—*Murocera*, Murocera in Stiria, or Murck—*Rispia*, Rhichpotambach, a village in Austria—*Sala*, Cel—*Sabaria Colonia*, and *Sabarium*, Sarwar or Stain, where in 1508 was discovered Ovid's Tomb, with his Epitaph—*Petovio*, *Poetovio*, *Petavio*, *Petobio*, *Pætavium*, and *Betuvium*, Pettau—*Lentudum*, and *Lenlis*, Lutenberg—*Visontium*, Visontio or Warasdin—*Olimacum*, Limbach, or Nider Limbach—*Novidunum*, Novigrad—*Æmona*, *Emona*, or *Hemona*, Laubach—*Siscia*, Sissegh—*Stridon*, Strida, St. Jerom's native-place. Here was also *Mons Albanus*, Auffder-Alben—*Mons Claudius*, the Mountains of Vogel, of Zagor or Motay, between Hungary and the County of Cilley—*Peiso Lacus*, *Lacus Felix*, *Pelsodis*, or *Pelso*, Newfidlerzec—*Segeste Insula*, Zigea, Landspurg, Segesd, or Sisaken.

2. *Pannonia Inferior*, part of Lower Hungary, of Sclavonia, Bosnia, and Servia. The chief Towns therein, were, *Arrabona*, Rab or Javarin—*Curta*, Vicegradt—*Salva*, *Salva Mansio*, or *Solvense Castrum*, Scalmar, or Salmar—*Carpis*, *Carporum vicus*, *Carpi*, or *Cirpi*, Cepol, named by the Germans Kackenmarck—*Aquincum*, or *Acincum*, Buda, or Offen—*Salinum*, or *Salina vetus*, Adom—*Lussonium*, or *Lugio*, Pax—*Logionum*, *Lugionum*, or *Lugiones*, Zaheu—*Cornacum*, Batha, Zatha, or Zarosca—*Acumincum*, or *Acimincum Legio*, Kametz, or Peter-Waradin—*Rittium*, Semblin—*Taurunum*, *Taururum*, *Alba græca*, and *Marsania*, Belgrade, Alba-Royal, Stul or Grichisch-Weissenburg—*Serbinum*, and *Vesprinium*, Wesprim—*Vacontium*, Wazzan—*Magniana*, Zika, named also Mardzely—*Berbis*, Barbowyna, or Berzenche—*Ivolum*, Velevar—*Mursella*, supposed to be Meztegnew—*Mursia-Colonia*, or *Mursa*, Muroviza, or Effek—

H

Teuto-

Teutoburgium, or *Amantia*, Funfkirchen, or Five Churches—*Cibalis*, or *Cibala*, Siabou—*Certissa*, or *Cirtisa*, Czernick—*Bassiana*, Posega—*Tarsium*, Taritz—*Sirmium*, Sirmisch. Here also was, *Volceæ Paludes*, the Lake Balaton—*Alinus Mons*, the Mountains Arpatarro—*Urpanus*, or *Urphanus Fluvius*, the river Sarwyzze—*Metubarris*, the Island Zagrab.

The Division of Illyricum, according to the Notitia Imperii.

There is in Pliny another Division of Illyricum, which is of little use. We shall therefore take notice only of that Distribution of it, made in the *Notitia Imperii Romani*, according to which that Great Province is divided into Eight parts, namely,

I. *Pannonia Prima*, part of Lower Hungary, towards the West, whose chief Towns were,—*Sabaria*, Sawar—*Scarabantia*, Scapring, or Sopron—*Vendobona*, Vienna—*Pætavium*, Pettau—*Carnuntum*, St. Petronilla.

II. *Pannonia Secunda*, part of Lower Hungary towards the West, and part of Servia. Its chief Towns were, *Sirmium*, Sirmisch—*Servitium*, Gradiscia—*Taurunum*, Belgrade.

III. *Savia*, Sclavonia, part of Bosnia, and of Servia; whose chief Towns were, *Siscia*, Sizech—*Æmonia*, Laubach.

IV. *Valeria*, part of Lower Hungary towards the East. Chief Town, *Aquincum*, Buda or Offen.

V. *Dalmatia*, the Eastern part of Dalmatia, part of Bosnia, and Servia; where was—*Salona*, Spalatto—*Narona*, Narenta—*Epidaurus*, Ragusa—*Delminium*, Delminio.

VI. *Liburnia*, Croatia, part of Windiscmark, and of Dalmatia; where was,—*Jadera*, Zara-vecchio—*Metulum*, Metling—*Senia*, Segna.

VII. *Noricum Ripense*, part of Austria and Stiria. Chief Towns, *Lauriacum*, Lorck—*Arlape*, or *Aredate*, Erlaph.

VIII. *Noricum Mediterraneum*, part of Bavaria and Carinthia; where was—*Cilleia*, Cilley—and *Juvavia*, Saltzburg.

C H A P. VIII.

Of D A C I A.

THIS Province was divided into Three parts, which were subdivided into several People, or Provinces. The Three General Parts, were,—*Dacia Vera*, *Iazyges Metanastæ*, and *Mæsia*, or *Myfia*.

I. D A C I A V E R A,

was divided into Three Parts; namely,

1. *Dacia Ripensis*, part of Upper Hungary, of Transilvania, and Servia. The chief Places in it were, *Zurobara*, or *Zarobara*, *Temeswar*—*Lixifis*, *Laorzalos*, a heap of Ruins—*Zeugma*, *Clausenburg*—*Drupbegis*, *Cheio*—*Tibiscum*, *Titul. Tibiscus Fluv. Pathysus*, or *Pathiscus*, the river *Cisa* or *Teiffa*—*Marus*, *Marifus*, *Mariscus*, *Parifus*, *Amorois*, or *Morus*, *Fluv.* the river *Marocz*.

2. *Dacia Mediterranea*, or *Vera Gepidia*, part of Transilvania and Upper Hungary. In which the chief Places were, *Zarmisogethusa*, *Zarmigethusa*, or *Colonia Ulpia Trajana Zarmis*, and *Augusta Dacica*, *Veczel*, *Varhel*, or *Gradiſkia*—*Acmonia*, *Severino*—*Tiriscum*, or *Taros*, *Taro*—*Succi*, *Turchzueſt*—*Marcodava*, *Marcoſzeil*, or *Meczies*—*Patruiffa*, or *Patroviffa*, *Cronſtadt*—*Nentidava*, *Noſſenſtadt*—*Napuca*, *Buſa*, *Buſaten*, *Clausenburg*, or *Coloſwar*—*Anguſtia*, *Cuſti*—*Ulpianum Daciæ*, or *Ulpiana Urbs*, *Czanadre*—*Alba Julia*, *Apulum*, or *Colonia Apuleniſis*, *Alba-Julia*, or *Weiffenburg*.

3. *Dacia Alpeſtris*, *Walachia* and *Moldavia*; which contained the following Places, *Frateriæ*, or *Phrateria*, *Jurgano*, or *Zazuara*—*Pinum*, *Wincz*, or *Phiftona*—*Sornum*, *Seruny*—*Tiaſum*, *Diod*—*Pirum*, *Berthalmen*, or *Berthalom*—*Rhamidanæ*, or *Rhamidava*, *Repicza*—*Zuſidana*, or *Zuſidava*, ſuppoſed to be *Gabulacium*—*Paloda*, deſtroyed, in the plains of *Blechisfeld*—*Utidana*, or *Utidava*, *Utuarhel*—*Petrodana*, *Petrodava*, or *Petridava*, *Pettersdorf*—*Sandana*, or *Sandava*, *Schersburg*—*Carſidana*, or *Carſidava*, *Kuryma*—*Triphulum*, *Phileſia*.

II. *IAZYGES METANASTÆ*.

These were divided into the Northern, *Pars Borealis*, and the Southern, *Pars Australis*, and both comprehended part of Upper Hungary.

1. *Iazyges Metanastæ, pars Borealis*, part of Upper Hungary, whose chief Towns were, *Viscenum*, or *Uscenum*, Bars, or Zenzuc—*Gormanum*, or *Cormanum*, Zemblyn, or Vamos—*Docirana*, or *Dacirava*, Hungwar—*Trissum*, Agria—*Parca*, Poltar.

2. *Iazyges Metanastæ, Pars Australis*, part of Upper Hungary: Their Towns were, *Transacincum*, Pesth, opposite to Buda, on the other side the Danube—*Partiscum*, Bath-Moufior—*Romulianum*, supposed to be Azomfal—*Singidonum*, Seged, or Singetinez.

III. *MOESIA, or MYSLA*.

This Province was divided into two general Parts; namely, *Mæsia Superior*, and *Mæsia Inferior*.

Mæsia Superior,

comprehended Four sorts of People: namely,

1. *Dardani*, the Southern part of Servia, and part of Bulgaria; whose chief Towns were, *Nessus*, *Nessum*, *Næssus*, or *Næsus*, Nifi, or Niffa in Servia—*Scupi*, or *Scopi*, Ufchup—*Arrhibantium*, Wuziterno. Here also was,—*Mons Scodrus*, *Scardus*, or *Codrus*, Marinay.

2. *Tricornesii*, the Northern part of Servia. Chief Towns, *Tricornium*, *Turium*, or *Dorium*, Corasceve, or Columbatz—*Viminatum Legio*, or *Biminatum*, Wucziderna—*Tanatis*, Terriana—*Eteta*, Rocana.

3. *Timachi*, part of Servia and Bulgaria; where was, *Vendenis*, Widdin, Vendenis—*Timacum*, on a River of the same name—*Orrea*, or *Orrbea*—and *Margum*, or *Murgum*; but the true situation of these three last Places is unknown.

5. *Mæsi*, or *Myfi*, part of Servia and Bulgaria along the Danube. Their Towns were, *Ratiaria*, or *Rætiaria*, Meffana—*Ulpianum*, Pyrothii—*Kelanis*, or *Vellanis*, Larzii.

Mæsia Inferior, or Scythia Minor.

This part was inhabited by Three sorts of People; namely,

1. *Scythæ*,

1. *Scythæ*, that part of Bulgaria, which lies near the mouth of the Danube, whose chief Towns were, *Tomi*, *Tomi*, or *Tomiswar*, the place where Ovid was banished—*Calatis*, *Callatis*, *Callatia*, *Cal-lacis*, and *Callentra*, *Kolia*—*Dionysopolis*, or *Crunni*, *Varnes*, or *Chal-iacra*—*Istropolis*, *Ister*, *Istrus*, *Istria*, or *Histrum*, *Groffea* or *Stravi-co*—*Tibisca*, *Sophia*—*Noviodunum*, or *Novidunum*, at the mouth of the Danube, whose exact situation is unknown—*Dinogetia*, *Dini-gultia*, or *Trimmanium*, *Drimago*.

2. *Triballi*, part of Bulgaria between the Danube and Romania. Their Towns were, *Oescus Triballorum*, *Blida*, or *Ischar*—*Regianum*, *Rofi*—*Novæ Civitas*, *Novensis*, or *Eustesium*, *Novomont*—*Tirista* *Tiristris*, *Citerixis*, or *Tetrifia*, *Silistria*—*Durosteron*, *Darostorum*, *Du-rostorum*, *Durostolon*, *Durostorus*, and *Durostena*, *Dona*—*Trosmis*, *Tromarisca*, or *Transmarisca*, *Murica*—*Axiopolis*, and *Axium*, *Galacz*, *Colamanick*, or perhaps *Axiopoli*—*Nicopolis*, *Nicopoli*.

3. *Celegerri*, part of Bulgaria, adjoining to Romania. Chief Town, *Odessus*, *Odyssus*, or *Udessus*, supposed to be *Varna*.

The chief Rivers of Illyricum and Dacia, are, *The Danube*, which at its upper part, or head, is called *Danubius*, and towards its mouth, *Ister*—*Dravus*, the *Drave*—*Savus*, the *Save*—*Tibiscus*, the *Teisse*—*Mariscus*, or *Marifus*, the *Marocz*—*Panifus*, or *Pamysus*, the *Niza*—*Ænus*, the *In*—*Anifus*, or *Anafus*, the *Ens*—*Bacuntius*, the *Bo-zuntha*—*Urpanus*, or *Urphanus*, the *Sarwitz*, or *Leewitz*—*Valdanus*, the *Valpo*—*Arrabo*, the *Raab*—*Nestus*, the *Bosna*—*Drinus*, and *Dri-lo*, the *Lodrino*—*Naro*, the *Narenta*—*Colapis*, the *Kulp*—*Teaulus*, the *Odria*.

The Division of Dacia, or Illyricum Orientale, as it is in the Notitia Imperii.

Dacia, or Illyricum Orientale, was there divided into three Dioce-ses; namely, *Diæcesis Thraciæ*, *Diæcesis Daciæ*, and *Diæcesis Ma-cedoniæ*.

I. DIOECESIS THRACIÆ.

The Diocese of Thrace contained Six particular Provinces; viz.

1. *Eu-*

1. *Europa Consularis*, the Places about Constantinople; which comprehended *Constantinopolis*, formerly called *Byzantium*, Constantinople—*Perinthus*, since named *Heraclea*, *Heraclia*.

2. *Hæmi-mons*, part of Romania, towards the Caspian Sea. Chief Town, *Hadrianopolis*, or *Adrianopolis*, *Adrianople*, or *Andrinople*.

3. *Thracia Consularis*, part of Romania, towards Bulgaria and Macedonia; whose Towns were, *Philippopolis*, since called *Trimontium*, *Philippopoli*—*Eumolpias*, supposed to be *Nicopoli*.

4. *Rhodope*, that part of Romania which lies near the Archipelago; where was *Maximianopolis*, *Maximianopoli*—*Trajanopolis*, *Trajanopoli*—*Maronea*, *Marogna*—*Abdera*, *Polyftilo*—*Sestos*, the castle of *Romelia*.

5. *Scythia*, part of Bulgaria between the mouths of the Danube, and the river *Panyfus*, or *Paniza*; in which were these Towns, *Tomi*, *Tomiswar*—*Dionysopolis*, *Varna*—*Axiopolis*, *Axiopoli*.

6. *Mæsia*, the middle of Bulgaria. Chief Town, *Martianopolis*, *Prouaz*.

II. DIOECESIS DACIÆ.

This Diocese contained Five particular Provinces; namely,

1. *Mæsia prima*, part of Servia, on this side the Danube. Chief Town, *Viminatium*, *Wucziderna*.

2. *Dacia Ripensis*, the western part of Bulgaria, along the Danube; where was *Oescus*, *Isch*.

3. *Dacia Mediterranea*, the Southern part of Servia; its Metropolis, *Naissus*, *Nisi*, or *Nissa*.

4. *Dardania*, the Southern part of Bulgaria; where was *Scupi*, *Uscup*.

5. *Prævalitana*, part of Dalmatia and Albania; whose chief Towns were, *Justiniana prima*, said to be *Ochrida*—*Scodra*, *Scutari*.

III. DIOECESIS MACEDONIÆ.

This Diocese contained Six Provinces; which were,

1. *Macedonia*, Macedonia proper; whose chief Towns were, *Thessalonica*, *Salonichi*—*Stagira*, *Libanova*.

2. *Epirus vetus secunda inferior*, Epirus. Chief Towns, *Nicopolis*, *Preveza*—*Ambracia*, *Arta*, or *Larta*.

3. *Epirus*

3. *Epirus nova prima superior*, the northern part of Albania. Its Metropolis, *Dyrrhachium*, Durazzo.

4. *Theſſalia*, Theſſaly. Chief Town *Lariſſa*, Lariffa.

5. *Achaia*, Achaia, and part of the Morea. The principal Towns whereof were,—*Athenæ*, Setines—*Patræ*, Patras—*Lacedæmon*, Miſitra, Ebada, or Zaconia—*Corinthus*, Corinth, or Coranto.

6. *Creta Conſularis*, the Iſland of Candia.

CHAP. IX.

Of G R E E C E.

G R E E C E, one of the moſt conſiderable Parts of Europe, is here taken in its utmoſt atitute, as comprehending Two general Parts; namely, The Kingdom of Macedon, *Regnum Macedonicum*, and Greece proper, *Græcia vera*. Each of them were ſub-divided into ſeveral other Kingdoms, or Provinces, as will appear in the ſequel.

I.

REGNUM MACEDONICUM.

The Kingdom of Macedon, very ſmall and inconfiderable before the time of Philip, father of Alexander the Great, extended itſelf under that Prince into Theſſaly, Epirus, and Thrace; and as it then was we ſhall conſider it in this place. It may therefore be divided into *Four* parts; namely, Macedon, Theſſaly, Epire, and Thrace.

I. MACEDONIA, MACEDON.

Macedon was at firſt called *Pæonia*, then *Æmonia*, and at length *Macedonia*, which laſt name it retains to this day. It was divided into four parts.

Part the Firſt.

The firſt Part was ſub-divided into four Provinces, which are;

1. *Edonis*, or *Hedonis*, (whose Inhabitants were called *Edones*, or *Hedoni*) had in it these considerable Places,—*Philippi*, named at first *Datum*, *Dathus*, and *Crenides*, and afterwards *Colonia Julia*, *Philippi*, upon the borders of Thrace, near which stood,—*Philippici Campi*, famous for the defeat of Brutus and Cassius. *Philippi* is now almost all in ruins.—*Strymon*, *Strymonium*, and *Mieza*, now destroyed; it stood upon the river *Strymon*—*Nessus*, or *Nestus*, the river *Nesto*, or *Cetina*.

2. *Odomantice* was the second Province, whose Inhabitants were called *Odomanti*; and their Capital was, *Amphipolis*, named otherwise *Novemviæ*, now *Christopoli*, or *Chrysopoli*.—Here was also the river *Strymon*, supposed to be either the River *Stromona*, or else *Marmara*, *Ischar*, or *Radivi*.

3. *Bisaltia* was the third Province, whose People bore the name of *Bisaltæ*. Their chief Town was *Euporia*, unknown.

4. *Sintica*, or *Sintia*, was the fourth Province; inhabited by the *Sinti*, whose Metropolis was, *Heraclea Sintica*, or *Sentica*, *Cheseia*.—Here also was, *Orbelus Mons*, the mountain *Karopnitze*, on the borders of Thrace.

The Second Part of Macedon.

This part, which had *Theffalonica* for its Capital, was divided into eight Provinces; namely,

1. *Mygdonia*, or *Mygdonis*; whose chief Towns were, *Antigonis*, *Coisgna*—*Afforus*, unknown—*Apollonia*, *Ceres*.—The Rivers of this Province were, *Axius*, the river *Vardari*, or *Vardare*—*Chidorus*, or *Echedorus*, the River *Veratafer*, *Calico*, or *Granea*.

2. *Pelagonia*, was the second Province. And the chief Towns in it were, *Stobi*, or *Stobium*, *Starachino*—*Perseis*, unknown—*Andaristus*, supposed to be *Vostance*.

3. *Pæonia*, the third Province, whose Inhabitants were named *Pæones*, had for its Capital,—*Alorus*, whose Situation is at present unknown.

4. *Orbelis*, and *Orbelia*, was the fourth Province, lying near the Mountain *Orbelus*.

5. *Almopia*, and *Almapios*, had for its Metropolis,—*Europus*, whose exact Situation is not known.

6. *Am-*

6. *Amphaxitis*, or *Amphaxis*, was the sixth Province. Its chief Towns were, *Theſſalonica* formerly called *Halia* and *Therme*, Salonichi—*Apollonia*, ſuppoſed to be Eriſſo near mount Athos—*Stagira*, Libanova, famous for being Ariſtotle's native-place.

7. *Paraxis*, or *Paraxia*, was the ſeventh Province; whoſe principal Towns were, *Olynthus*, perhaps *Axiomana*—*Potidæa*, afterwards called *Caſſandrea*, *Caſſandria*, or *Schiatto*—*Pallene*, Caniſtro. Near which ſtood—*Ampelus Promontorium*, Cabo-Caniſtro—*Torone*, Caſtel-Rampo, or Rampa.

8. *Chalcidice*, being the eighth Province, contained—*Acanthus*, Eriſſo, not far from the ſea, near *Stagira*—*Singus*, Cape Faſſic, which gave name to *Sinus Singiticus*, the Gulf of Monte Santo—*Athos Mons*, Mount Athos, or Monte Santo, in which there are twenty-four Monafteries of Calojers, or Monks of the Order of Saint Baſil.

The Third Part of Macedon.

This Part, of which *Pella* was the Capital, as it was alſo of the whole Kingdom, was divided into five Provinces; namely,

1. *Emathia*, or *Macedonia propria*, whoſe chief Towns were, *Æge*, or *Ædeſſa*, Vadena, the Burying-place of the antient Kings of Macedon—*Heraclea*, *Xenoxua*—*Coronæa*—*Elymæa*—*Scydra*, now unknown.—Here was alſo—*Erigon*, the river *Vestrizza*—*Cambuvii Montes*, the Mountains *Voluzza*.

2. *Bottia*, the ſecond Province, contained—*Pella*, otherwiſe called *Bunomos*, *Jeniſa*, or *Zuchria*—*Alorus*, between *Pella* and *Pydna*.

3. *Pieria*, being the third Province, comprehended—*Pydna*, named formerly *Cithron*, and now *Chitro*, or perhaps *Platamona*—*Dium*, *Stadia*, at the foot of Mount Olympus—*Pimpleas*, a village near *Dium*—*Pierius Mons*, Mount Mezzovo—*Haliacmon*, or *Aliacmon*, the river *Pelacas* or *Platamona*.

4. *Lynceſtis*, whoſe inhabitants were named *Lynceſtæ*, was the fourth Province; and contained *Lyncus*—*Heraclea Lynceſtidis*, *Xenorva*—And the river *Lynceſtis*.

5. *Pæoniæ pars*, being the fifth Province, had for its Capital—*Deborus*, *Dibra*.

The Fourth Part of Macedon.

This part, now called Albania, contained six Provinces, or People; namely,

1. *Parthini*, *Partheni*, or *Parthyæi*. Chief Town, *Parthus*, unknown—*Eribæa*.

2. *Albani*. Chief Town, *Albanopolis*, Croïa.

3. *Taulantii*; in which the chief Places and Rivers were,—*Dyrrachium*, Cabo-Durazzo—*Epidamnus*, sometimes called *Dyrrachium*, Durazzo—*Apollonia Taulantiorum*, Apollonia, Piergo, or Sissopoli—*Aulon*, Valona, near the Sea—*Genusus*, or *Genasus Fluvius*, the river Arzenza—*Apsus*, or *Tbapsus Fluvius*, the river Spirnaza—*Aous*, *Aeus*, *Æas*, *Aras*, *Avas*, *Lous*, *Anius*, or *Alorus*, the river Polina, which hath been known to the Ancients by all these different names.

4. *Eordeti*, *Eordetæ*, or *Eordæi*, in which were *Scampis*, and *Lycus*, two places unknown.

5. *Dassaretii*, or *Dassaretæ*. Their chief Towns were, *Lychnidus*, Ocrida, or Alchria—*Pellium*, and *Antipatris*, whose situation is unknown.

6. *Deuriopi*, or *Deuriopes*; whose Towns were—*Stymbara*, or *Stubera*, and—*Europus*, both unknown.

7. *Pelagonia Tripolitis*, where was, *Dolicha*, Techala—*Pitheum*, or *Pithium*, and—*Azorus*, or *Azorium*.

8. *Stymphalia*, whose chief Town was, *Gyrtona*, or *Gyrton*, Tachi Volicati.

9. *Orestis*, or *Orestæ*, was the ninth Province; where was—*Aman-tia*: There were two Towns of that name, one inland, and the other upon the Adriatic Sea—*Atintanes*, were People near the Adriatic Sea.

10. *Elymiotæ*, contained,—*Bullis*, *Colonia Bullidenfis*, *Incolæ Bellidenfes*, or *Byllis*—*Elyma*, Canina—*Celydnus*, *Pepylychnus*, and *Elidunus*, the river Salnich—*Sasa*, or *Sasson Insula*, the Island Saffena.

The Gulfs of Macedon.

The principal Gulfs of this Kingdom are,—*Sinus Strymonicus*, the Gulf of Contessa—*Sinus Singiticus*, *Singæus*, or *Singicus*, the Gulf of Monte-Santo—*Sinus Toroneus*, or *Toronaicus*, the Gulf of Aioman—*Sinus Thermaicus*, or *Thermæus*, the Gulf of Salonichi.

II. THESSALY.

This second part of the Kingdom of Macedon was divided into these five following Provinces.

1. *Estiæotis*, *Istiæotis*, or *Hestiæotis*, containing,—*Tricca*, or *Trica*, *Tricala*—*Gomphi*—*Pbeca*—*Ithome*, or *Tbome*, and—*Ctemenæ*; whose situation is unknown—*Curalius*, or *Coralius fluvius*, the river Onocero.

2. *Theſſalioſis* contained ſeveral Towns, as *Hypata*, *Soſthenis*, *Homilæ*, *Cypæra*, &c. whose ſituation is at this day unknown. In it was alſo—*Apidanus*, the river Epideno.

3. *Phthiotis*, in which were,—*Pharſalus*, *Pharſalia*, *Pharſalis*, or *Palæo-Pharſalus*, *Farſa*, where Julius Cæſar defeated Pompey—*Thebæ Phthiotidis*, or *Phthioticæ*, *Zitton*—*Lariſſa*, which ſtill retains that name—*Heraclea Trachinia*, *Comaro*—*Oeta Mons*, Mount Banna—*Sperchius fluvius*, the river Agriomela.

4. *Magneſia*, *Æmonia*, and *Magnes Campus*, whose Inhabitants were named *Magnetes*, comprehended—*Melibæa*, and—*Sicorium*, both unknown—*Magneſia*, *Magneſia*—*Aphetæ*, unknown—*Pagaſæ*, *Vollo*—*Pheræ*, *Sidero*, *Jeruſat*, or *Jenifar*—*Iolcos*, unknown—*Demetrias*, or *Demetrium*, *Dimitriada*—*TEMPE*, firnamed *Theſſala*, *Heliconia*, *Phthitica*, and *Theuſneſia*, a very delightful ſpot of ground in Theſſaly near Mount Oſſa—*Oſſa Mons*, Mount Oſſa—*Peliuſ Mons*—*Bæbeïs Palus*, or *Bæbias Lacus*, the Lake Eſero—*Magneſia Promontorium*, *Cabo S. Georgio*—*Sepias Promontorium*, *Gueatumo*.

III. EPIRUS.

Epirus, which ſtill retains its ancient name, was divided into Nine Provinces; viz.

1. *Chaonia*, now *Canina*, in which the moſt remarkable Places were,—*Oricum*, *Valona*, or *Orcha*—*Palæſte*—*Chimæra*, *Chimera*—*Panormus*, *Palormo*—*Phænice*—*Omphalium*—*Oncheſmus*, *Santi Quaranti*—*Caffiope*—*Acroceraunii Montes*, *Ceraunii*, or *Acroceraunia Juga*, *Montes di Chimera*, or *Chimarioti*.

2. *Theſſprotia*, or *Theſſprotis*, which contained,—*Poſidium*, *Cape Paſſaro*—*Butbrotum*, *Butrinto*, or *Butronto*—*Pelodes Portus*—*Cichyrus*, unknown—*Cocytus fluvius*, the preſent name of it unknown—*Acheron*, the river Fanar—*Thyamis fluv.* the river Calania.

3. *Cassiopea*, comprehended,—*Nicopolis*, Preveza, Prevexa, or Dardanelli, on the *Sinus Ambracius*, the Golf de Larta—*Elatæa*, or *Elatia*—*Pandosia*, and—*Buchætium*.

4. *Almene*, contained *Cassiope*, Cassiopo, or Jannina—*Torone*, Perga—*Sybota portus*, Sivita—*Pindus Mons*, Mount Mezzovo—*Aracthus fluv.* the river Spagmagmurisi.

5. *Acarmania*, which was part of *Epirus Græca*, contained *Actium*, Figalo, on the Golf of Larta, where Anthony was defeated by Augustus—*Anaëtorium*, Vonizza—*Azelia*, or *Azilia*, Natalico—*Limnæa*—*Stratus*, or *Strato*—*Metropolis*—*Palærus*—*Leucas*, a peninsula, formerly called *Naritos*, and now the Isle of St^a. Maura.

6. *Amphilochia*, another part of *Epirus Græca*, had for its Capital, *Argos Amphilochicum*, formerly a large and rich City, but now destroyed. It contained also, *Acarnanon*, and—*Astarus*. In it likewise was—*Aphas fluv.* the river Inacho.

7. *Dolopia*, another part of *Epirus Græca*, lay on the west side of the Golf of Larta. The Metropolis of it, was, *Menelais*.

8. *Molossia*, or *Molossis*, which was also part of *Epirus Græca*, contained, *Ambracia*, Larta—*Dodona*, *Dodoa*, or *Cæneum*—*Passaro*—but their true situation is unknown.

9. *Athamania*, the ninth and last Province, was the seat of the *Perrhebi*, and *Dryopes*; and contained *Argithæa*, and—*Ephyra*, whose situation is unknown.

IV. THRACIA.

This Province, now called Romania, was divided into *Three General Parts*, which are

Thracia on this side Rhodope, Monte Argentaro.

This part contained five Provinces; namely,

1. *Mædica*, or *Græcia Macedonica*, whose People were,—*Dersæi*—*Medo-Bithyni*—*Syro-Pæones*—and *Turpili*, or *Torpidi*. Their chief Towns were,—*Philippi*, Philippopoli, or Phelibe—*Doperus*, or *Topiris*, Pufio, or Rufium.

2. *Drosica*, whose People were,—*Cicones*,—and *Bistones*; and their principal Towns were, *Nicopolis ad Nessum*, Nicopoli—*Abdera*, *Asperosa*—*Bistonia*, Poru, or Borun—*Maronea*, Marogna.

3. *Sapaica*,

3. *Sapaica*, the chief Places whereof were, *Æneum*, or *Ænus*, *Eno*—*Cypsella*, *Chapfilar*—*Bisante*, *Rhodosto*—*Pactya*, *Panido*—*Hebrus fluv.* the river *Marisa*—*Melas*, or *Melanus fluv.* the river *Larissa*—*Doriscus campus*.

4. *Corpialica*, had the following Places, *Perinthus*, called afterwards *Heraclea*, *Heraclia*—*Trajanopolis*, *Trajanopoli*—*Bergulæ*, or *Bergulium*, *Bergas*—*Apros Colonia*, or *Theodosiopolis*, *Apri*—*Ganos*, *Gonos*, or *Ganis*—*Arzus fluv.* *Chiaurlik*.—In this district were the *Odrysæ*, a brave and warlike People.

5. *Urbana Provincia*, contained the following places, *Byzantium*, named otherwise *Lygos*, *Antoninia*, *Anthusa*, and *Constantinopolis*, *Constantinople*—*Phinopolis*, *Finopoli*—*Delta*, or *Delcos*, *Dercon*—*Selimbria*, *Selybria*, or *Olybria*, *Selivree*—*Bathinius fluv.* *Bathias*, or *Bathinis*, *Bathino*—*Athyras*, or *Athyris fluv.* *Aquo Dolce*—*Cydarus fluv.* the river *Machlana*—*Bosphorus Thracius*, the Streights of *Constantinople*, or *St. George's*.

Of Thrace beyond Mount Rhodope, or Argentaro.

This part was divided into eight Provinces; namely,

1. *Cænica*, in which the chief Places were,—*Bixia*, or *Bisa*, *Vize*—*Anchialus*, *Anchialo*—*Plotinopolis*, *Ploudin*—*Apollonia magna*, or *Antium*, *Sissopoli*—*Flaviopolis*—and *Sarpedon*—*Panyfus fluv.* the river *Nifa*.

2. *Selletica*, of which the Metropolis was, *Develtus*, *Dibalium*, or *Debellium*, *Develto*.

3. *Samaica*, whose chief Town was, *Hadrianopolis*, otherwise called *Uscuduma*, *Uscudama*, *Oresta*, *Orestias*, and *Ælia*, *Adrianople*.

4. *Ufdicestica*, containing—*Nicopolis ad Hæmum*, *Nicopoli*—*Hæmus*, or *Æmus Mons*, *Monte de Costegnas*, *Costenazo*, or *Cumoniza*.

5. *Bennica*, in which were, *Opizum*—and *Cillæ*, places unknown. In this country also dwelt the *Agrianes*, or *Agrienses*.

6. *Bessica*, which contained *Philippopolis*, otherwise called *Trimontium*, *Poneropolis*, *Eumolpias*, and *Pulenda*, *Philippopoli*—*Pergamum*—*Brisica*—*Milolitum*—*Zerva*, or *Zerna*, and *Zernensis Colonia*, the situation whereof is unknown—*Pangæus Mons*, *Monte di Malaca*, or *Castagna*.

7. *Dan-*

7. *Dantheletica*, or *Denseletica*, in which was, *Ulpia Pautalia*, unknown,

8. *Serdica*, which contained *Serdica*, or *Sardica*, *Triadizza*—and a little People named *Prianthæ*.

Of the Thracian Chersonesus, or Peninsula of Romania.

This Province, which bore the name of *Thraciæ Chersonesus*, was otherwise called *Hellepontia*, *Hellepontiaca*, *Hellepontus*, and *Pallene*; and contained the following places,—*Paçtyæ*, *Pazzi*—*Lyfimaçhia*, or *Hexamilium*, *Hexamili*, or *Polycastro*—*Cardia*, or *Cardiopolis*, out of whose ruins *Hexamili* was built—*Callipolis*, *Gallipoli*—*Ægos*—and *Ciffa*, unknown—*Madytos*, or *Macidos*, *Maitos*—*Crithote*—*Sestus*, or *Posidonium*, the castle of the *Dardanelli* on the Europe side—*Cælos Portus*—*Protesileum*, destroyed—*Elæus*, *Critea*—*Alopeconnesus*—*Panormus*, *Panormo*—*Agora*, *Malagra*—*Hellepontus*, *Sestiaccum Pelagus*, *Abydi Freta*, *Phryxæus Pontus*, and *Phrygium Æquor*, the Streights of *Gallipoli*—*Propontis*, the sea of *Marmara*.

II.

GRÆCIA VERA.

Greece hath been known by several names amongst the Ancients, namely—*Hellas*, *Achaia*, *Doris*, *Argos*, and *Argia*; and the Inhabitants of it were named, *Græci*, *Achæi*, *Dores*, *Argivi*, *Danai*, and *Pelafgi*, and sometimes by the Poets, *Dolopes*, and *Myrmidones*. Greece proper, (or properly so called) was divided into three Parts, which are—*Achaia*, *Peloponnesus*, and *Insulæ*.

ACHAIA, or *HELLAS*.

This part was divided into seven Provinces; namely,

1. *Attica*, the Duchy of *Setines*, or *Athens*; containing,—*Athenæ*, *Setines*—*Phalerus*, *Port-Leon*—*Munychia*, *Machina*—*Piræus*, *Pireo*. These were three Harbours belonging to *Athens*—*Eleusis*, *Lepfina* or *Salina*—*Acharnæ*—*Oenæ*, on the frontiers of *Attica* and *Bœotia*—*Oropus*, *Zucamini*, or *Sucamino*—*Delphinium*—*Rhamnus*—*Probalinthus*—*Marathon*, *Marathona*, or *Marafona*—*Steiria*—*Phyle*—*Decelea*, *Decelia*, lying east of *Athens*—*Thoricus*—*Panormus*, *Port Raphei*—*Hyphormus*—*Hymettus Mons*, *Mount Hymetto*—*Anaphlistus*,

Istus, *Asopa*—*Sunium Promontorium*, or *Promontorium Palladis*, Cape of Colonnas, or Pillars.

2. *Megaris*, lay west of Athens, and its chief Towns were,—*Megara*, *Megra*, *Megara*, or *Mazarino*—*Nisæa*, or *Nisæum*, the port of *Megara*—*Pagæ*, or *Pegæ*, *Livadofta*.

3. *Bæotia*, north of Athens and *Megara*, contained, *Tanagra*, *Anatoria*—*Thebæ*, *Stives*—*Plateæ*, *Platea*—*Leuëtra*—*Haliartus*—*Theſpiæ*, or *Theſpiæ*, *Theſpæ*—*Aſcra*, *Hefiod's* native-place—*Lebadia*, or *Media*, *Bodia*—*Coronea*, *Corona*—*Chæronea*, *Plutarch's* native-place—*Orchomenus*, *Orchomeno*—*Lebadia*, *Bodia*—*Creuſa*, or *Creuſia*, *Livadia*, according to ſome, on the Gulf of *Lepanto*—*Siphæ*, or *Tiphæ*, *Rofa*—*Larymna*, ſuppoſed to be *Talandi*—*Anthedon*, *Anthedona*—*Salganea*, *Salganico*—*Delium*—*Aulis*, a harbour in the ſtreights of *Eubœa*, or *Negropont*—*Cephiſus fluv.* the river *Cephifſo*—*Coralius*, or *Cuarius fluv.* the river *Coral*—*Iſmenus fluv.* the river *Iſmeno*—*Aſopus fluv.* the *Aſopo*—*Copais Lacus*, the Lake of *Stiva*—*Cithæron Mons*, *Citherone*, or *Monte di Stiva*—*Helicon*, *Mount Helicon*.

4. *Phocis*, now called *Livadia*, comprehended, *Cyrrha*, *Aspropiti*—*Anticyrrha*, *Suala*—*Delphi*, *Caſtri*, famous for the Oracle of *Apollo*—*Daulis*, or *Daulias*—*Elatea*—and *Pythia*, whoſe ſituation is unknown—*Parnaffus Mons*, *Parnaffo*.

5. *Doris*, called alſo *Tetrapolis*, becauſe it contained theſe four Towns,—*Pindus*, or *Acyphas*—*Erineus*—*Cytinium*—and *Boium*, or *Boæum*, whoſe ſituation is unknown: To which may be added *Lilæa*—and *Sperchium*, likewise unknown.

6. *Locris*, was inhabited by theſe three ſorts of People,—1. *Locri Ozolæ*, in which were, *Amphiffa*, *Salona*—*Naupaëtus*, *Lepanto*—*Molicria*, or *Molicrion*—*Antirrbium Promontorium*, the Caſtle of *Romeſia* in the ſtreights of the Gulf of *Lepanto*—2. *Locri Opuntii*, containing—*Opus*, *Opuntis*, or *Opoeis*, *Talandi*—*Atalanta Infula*, the Iſle of *Talandi*—3. *Locri Epicnemidii*, whoſe moſt remarkable places were,—*Thronium*—*Cnemides*—*Paraſopias*—*Thermopylæ*, a paſs into *Macedon*, twenty-five foot broad, famous in Hiſtory for the brave ſtand made there by *Leonidas* with 400 men againſt 10,000 *Persians*: It is now called, as is ſuppoſed, *Bocca di Lupa*.

7. *Ætolia*, which was the ſeventh Province, comprehended—*Calydon*, *Aiton*—*Chalcis*—*Pleuron*—*Oenias*, and *Oeniadæ*, *Dragameſto*—*Olenus*

—*Olenus*—*Pylene*—*Oechelaia*—*Evenus fluv.* the river Lafidari, or Phidari—*Acbelous fluv.* *Axius*, or *Thestius*, the river Aspri.

PELOPONNESUS, Morea.

This part of Greece was divided into these Six Provinces, *Achaia propria*, *Argia* or *Argolis*, *Laconia*, *Messenia*, *Elis*, and *Arcadia*; which were subdivided into several other less People, or Provinces.

Achaia propria,

was divided into three Provinces; namely,

1. *Corinthia*, which contained—*Corinthus*, Coranto—*Cenchreae*, the port of Corinth, on the golf of Lepanto—*Schoenus*—*Lechaëum*—*Isthmus Corinthiacus*, the Isthmus of Corinth.

2. *Sicyonia*, in which were—*Sicyon*, named otherwise *Ægialos*, *Mecon*, *Telchinia*, *Ionia*, and *Hellas*, Basilica, the ancientest Town in Greece—*Asopus fluv.* the river Arbon—*Nemea fluv.* the river Angia—*Pbliasia* was a small district, in which were these Towns—*Pblius*, otherwise named *Aranthea*, and *Arathina*, Yri or Rupela.

3. *Achaia propria* was the third Province, and contained—*Patrae*, or *Aroë*, Patras—*Pbaræ*, or *Pberæ*, San Georgio—*Olenus*, or *Olenum*, Chanigrifa, or Chaminiza—*Dyme*, *Stratus*, *Palcia*, and *Cauconis*, Clarence, or Chiarenza—*Pellene*, or *Pellina*, Cercoba, or Zaracha—*Ægira*, or *Hyperefia*, Xilocastro—*Ægæ*—*Bura*, Pernitza—*Helia*, Niora—*Ægium*, Bostizan, or Vistiza—*Rhype*—*Rhium promontorium*, or *Drepanum*, Cape of Trapani, or St. Mary's Castle—*Araxus promontorium*, the Cape of Clarence.

Argia, or Argolis.

This Province, which was not subdivided into any parts, contained the following places—*Epidaurus*, Cherronesi, Pigiada, or Esculapio—*Troezen*, or *Apollonia*, Pleda or Damala—*Hermione*, Hermione—*Asine*, Vulcanos—*Nauplia*, Napoli di Romania, was a kind of harbour to Argos—*Argos Peloponnesiacum*, *Pharonia*, *Hippoboton*, *Iasium*, *Dipsion*, *Ægialea*, and *Asia*, Argo, that formerly went by all the names here mentioned—*Larissa*, one of the Castles of Argos—*Temenium*—*Mycenæ*, *Mycene*, *Polyphengon*, and *Inachia*, Agios Adrianos, or Charia—*Cleonæ*, Sanvasilii—*Nemea*, Tristina—*Stymphalus*, Vulfi—*Mydea*, or *Persepolis*—*Thyrea*—*Lerna*, Phonea, or Petrina

trina—*Tamis*, *Tami*—*Inachus fluv.* the river Carmanor or Haliacmon
Planiza—*Erafinus*, the river Erafino.

L A C O N I A.

The chief Towns, Mountains, and Rivers in this Province, are these—*Prasæ*, *Prasia*, *Præsius*, or *Oniatæ*, *Cyparissi* or *Tyros*—*Cyphanta Portus*—*Eriches*, *Ciutra*, Port of the Botte, or *Stilo*—*Zarex*, *Zarax*, and *Zarace*, *Care*—*Cynofura*, Cape of *Sidro*—*Epidaurus Limera*, or *Epidauria*, *Malvasia*—*Jovis Soteris Portus*—*Minoa castellum*, *Palæocastro*—*Delium*—*Malea Promontorium*, *Capo Malea* di *Sant-Angelo*—*Boæ*, *Boeæ*, *Vatica*—*Onugnatos*, *Xili*—*Asopus*, *Rampano*—*Acriæ*, or *Acria*, *Ormoas*—*Helos*, *Dorion*, *Pteleon*, *Oluris*, or *Olura*—*Gythæum*, or *Gythium*, *Palæopoli*—*Trinassus*—*Las*, *Laas*, *Lan*, and *Laan*, *Varhi*—*Teuthrona*, *Scopia*—*Coene*, *Cæne*, and *Cænopolis*, *Cenopoli*—*Tenarus*, or *Tænaria*, *Caibares*—and *Tænarium promontorium*, Cape of *Matapan*, or of *Quailo*—*Hippolæ*, *Hippola*, *Tænari Fenestræ*, or *Januæ*—*Leuctra*, or *Leuctrum*, *Maina*—*Bityla*, *Oetylus*, and *Tylus*, *Brodegni*, or *Vitilo*—*Abæa*, *Chiores*—*Thurium*, *Thuræa*, or *Thyræa*, *Burdugna*—*Therapnæ*, or *Theramne*—*Amyclæ*, *Vordonia*—*Sparta*, and *Lacedæmon*, *Myfithra*—*Cardamyle*, *Sapico*—*Gerania*, *Geranium*, *Gerania*, and *Enopo*, *Geremen*—*Zarex*, or *Zarax*, *Cara*—*Eurotas fluv.* *Hymerus*, *Marathon*, *Ægilodes*, and *Neris*, the river *Iris* or *Basilipotamo*—*Taygeta Mons*, *Taygetus*, and *Amycleus*, the mountains of *Maina*—*Chronius mons*, or *Cturius*, the mountain of *Grenenos*.

M E S S E N I A.

The principal Towns, and other remarkable Places, in this Province, were,—*Messene*, *Moffeniga*, or *Martagia*—*Abea*, or *Abæ*, *Calamata*—*Corone*, *Coron*—*Asine*, *Phaneronimi*, or *Anchora*—*Methone*, and *Pedafus*, *Modon*—*Pylus Messeniaca*, *Coryphasium*, and *Abarinus*, *Navarin*—*Cyparissæ*, or *Cyparissia*, *Arcadia*—*Ithome*, *Grebegim*—*Pheræ*, *Cheramidi*—*Thuræ*, *Thirra*, *Thyrea*, and *Antheas*—*Træzen*, *Trezina*—*Acritas Promontorium*, the Cape of *Gallo*—*Coryphasium Promontorium*, Cape *Zunchi*—*Mintbe Mons*, *Scorton*, and *Evan*, *Mount Olone*—*Panysus fluv.* *Mamaus*, or *Arcadius*, the river *Pirnazza*—*Neda fluv.* the river *Longarola*.

ELIS.

The chief Places in Elis were,—*Cyllene*, Antravida, which was the harbour of the Town of Elis—*Elis Triphyllia*, and *Molpidis Petra*, Jalea, or Belvedere—*Pylus Eliaca*, Pilos—*Pylus Nestoris*, Arcadia—*Lepreum*, or *Lepreus*, Chaiapa—*Olympia*, *Pisa*, and *Arpina*, Langanico, or Stauri—*Phea*, or *Pbeia*, Phea—*Pitane*—*Eupagium*—*Salmon*—*Chelonites Promontorium*, Cape Tornese—*Ichthys Promontorium*, Cape Jordan—*Erimanthus Mons*, Mount Dimizana—*Alpheus fluv.* *Stymphalus*, and *Nyctimus*, Alfeo, Rophea, Carbon, or Orphea—*Peneus*, the river Igliaco.

ARCADIA,

Which was the sixth Province in Peloponnesus, contained these remarkable Places,—*Megalopolis*, *Megalepolis*, and *Thisboa*, Leondario, or Leontari, Polybius the Historian's native-place; half of the Town was named *Orestias*—*Asea*—*Mantineia*, or *Antigonia*, Goriza, or Mundi—*Palantium*, or *Palas*—*Mænalus Tegea*, Muchli—*Aliphera*—*Heræa*, Hereo—*Cynetha*—*Clitorium*, or *Clitor*, Gardichi—*Nona-cris*—*Carya*—*Pheneus*—*Stymphalus*, upon a Lake and River of the same name, Vulfi or Longamico—*Psopbis*, *Phegia*, and *Erymanthus*, Dimizana—*Phiala*, or *Phigalia*, Davia—*Cyllene*, or *Cyllenius Mons*—*Pholoe Mons*, Xyria—*Stymphalus Mons*, Mount Poglisci—*Parthenius Mons*—*Lycæus*, and *Ceraufius Mons*, the Mountain Mitena.

Golfs and Bays about Peloponnesus.

They were as follows—*Sinus Corinthiacus*, named otherwise *Crisæus*, *Cyrrhæus*, *Alcyonum Mare*, and *Sinus Delphicus*, the Golf of Lepanto, or Patras—*Sinus Saronicus*, *Megaricus*, or *Eleusinius*, the Golf of Engia—*Sinus Argolicus*, the Golf of Napli, or Napoli—*Laconicus Sinus*, the Golf of Colochina—*Sinus Messenius*, *Messeniacus*, or *Afinæus*, the Golf of Coron—*Chelonites*, *Cyparissius Sinus*, or *Triphyliacum Mare*, the Golf of Arcadia.

III.

The ISLANDS of Greece, INSULÆ.

The Isles of Greece are divided into these two classes ; The Islands in the Ionian Sea—And those in the Ægean Sea, or Archipelago.

The Islands in the Ionian Sea.

1. The first is *Corcyra*, or *Phæacia*, the Isle of Corfu ; whose chief Towns, and other remarkable Places, were,—*Corcyra*, Corfu—*Ptychia*, Paiopoli, or Palæopoli—*Cassiope*, St. Mary de Cassiopo—*Argeus fluv.* the river St. Barbe—*Lecymna Promontorium*, Capo Lascano—*Phalacrium Promontorium*.

2. *Cephalenia*, *Cephalenia*, *Samos*, or *Same*, *Teleboa*, *Melæna*, and *Tapsus*, the Island of Cefalonia. In which the most considerable Places are,—*Cephalenia*, Cefalonia—*Same*, *Samos*, and *Samæa*, Porto Guiscardo—*Pale*, Palachi—*Boreale Promontorium*, the Point of Guiscardo—*Australe Promontorium*, the Point of St. Francis—*Mons Ænus*, or *Ænes*, Mount Eno.

3. *Zacynthus*, the Isle of Zante, where was—*Zacynthus*, Zante—*Psophis*—and *Arcadia*.

4. *Saso*, *Sasso*, or *Sason*, the Isle Saffena.

5. *Paxus*, or *Ericusa*, Pachsu, an Island.

6. *Paxus altera*, the Isle of Antipachsu.

7. *Leucas*, *Leucadia*, or *Neritia*, the Isle of Santa Maura : in which was,—*Leucas*, Santa Maura—*Neritum*, or *Neritos*, Nerico, or Nerito.

8. *Echinades*, or *Echinæ*, some of which were named,—*Echina*, *Artemia*, *Thoanta*, and *Taphus*, the Islands of Cozulari.

9. *Asteria*, *Asteris*, and *Piries*, the Isle Didascalio.

10. *Ithaca*, or *Neritia*, Itache, Thiaci, or Val di Compara, Ulysses's birth-place.

11. *Dulichium*, *Dolicha*, *Paleis*, and *Oxeia*, Dulichio.

12. *Thoæ Insulæ*, Zorzoleo.

13. *Strophades*, Strivali.

14. *Sphaacteria*, or *Sphagia*, Sapienza.

15. *Prote*, Prodeno, or Pruodo.

16. *Oenussæ*, or *Oenusæ*, Venetico, and Coagulo. The Ancients mention three of these, but there are now two only remaining.

17. *Tbeganusa*, or *Tbiganusa*, *Caurera*, or *Caurea*.*The Islands in the Ægean Sea, or the Archipelago.*

Those Islands are,

1. *Creta Insula*, the Isle of Crete, or Candia : in which the most considerable Places were,—*Gnossus*, or *Cnossus*, *Cynosa*—*Gortyna*, *Gortyn*, *Larissa*, and *Cremnia*, *Gurtina*, or *Metaria*—*Labyrinthus*, the Labyrinth, of which some remains are still to be seen at the foot of Mount Pfiloriti—*Lyctus*, or *Lyttus*, *Palæocastro*—*Cydonia*, *Cydon*, *Cydonis*, and *Apollonia*, *Canea*—*Rhithymna*, *Rhetymo*—*Lissus*, *Lessus*, and *Lissa*, *Pionissa*—*Cyteum*, *Citia*—*Minoa Portus*, *Altemucra*, or *Palæocastro*, different from that already mentioned—*Matium*, *Candia*—*Camara*, or *Lato*, *Camera*—*Cyamum*, or *Cimarum Promontorium*, *Cabo-spada*—*Arietis frons*, or *Criou metopon Promontorium*, *Cape Leon*, or *San Janni*—*Samonium*, *Salmonidis*, and *Salmone Promontorium*, *Cape Salmon*—*Mons Ida*, *Idæus*, or *Chrysomallus*, *Mount Pfiloriti*, where *Jupiter* was brought up—*Mons Dictynnæus*, *Dictæus*, *Dictæ*, or *Dictumæus*, *Sethia*, or *Lasti*—*Leuci Mons*, *Madara*—*Pyeus fluv.* the river *Cladilio*—*Lethæus fluv.* or *Lethes*, the *Naporal*—*Electras fluv.* or *Potereus*, the river *Lineo*.—Round Crete are some Islands, as follows—*Claudos*, *Clauda*, or *Gaudus*, *Gozo*—*Dia*, or *Cia*, *Standia*—*Letoa*, *Christiano*—*Leucæ*, and *Budoræ*, or *Budroæ*, the Islands of *Turluri*.

2. *Eubæa*, the Isle of *Negropont*, contained,—*Chalcis*, *Negropont* *Lalantus campus*, the plain of *Negropont* near that Town—*Eretria vetus*, *Melaneis*, and *Arotria*, destroyed—*Eretria nova*, near the old one, *Eretria*—*Pataria*—*Cerinthus*, and *Ellopie*, *Ellopie*—*Carystus*, *Caristo*—*Gereustus*, *Geresto*—*Amarynthus*—*Caphareus Promontorium*, or *Zarax*, *Cape of Chinu*, or *Figera*—*Ceneus*, or *Cenæum Promontorium*, *Cape Litor*, or *Canaia*—*Leon Promontorium*, or *Leuce Acle*, *Cape Mantello*—*Budorus fluv.* the river *Budoro*—*Euripus Chalcidicus*, or *Euboicus*, the *Streights of Negropont*.

3. *Lemnos Insula*, *Stalimene*, in which were,—*Myrina*, *Lemno*—*Hephæstias*, *Cochino*—*Mons Masichlon*, *Neptune's Hill*.

4. *Cyclades Insulæ*, (so called because they lie in a circle) the Islands in the Archipelago. The chief of them are—*Andros*, *Caurus*, and *Antandrus*, *Andro*—*Tenus*, *Tinos*, *Tina*, *Hydrussa*, and *Ophiusa*, *Teno*—*Delos*, *Ortygia*, *Cynthos*, *Cynethos*, *Anaphe*, and *Asteria*, *Sdilles* or *Stile*,

Stile, where was the Town of *Delos*, or *Novæ Athenæ Adrianae*, *Sdilles*—*Rhenia*, *Rbene*, *Artemite*, and *Celadusa*, *Pharmene*, named also *Sdilles*, because it is at present joined to that Island—*Gyarus*, *Gyara*, *Joura*—*Cathon*, *Sirnu*—*Cythnus*, *Zea*—*Polyægos*, *Fermenia*—*Seriphus*, *Serphino*, or *Serphena*—*Siphnus*, *Acis*, *Meropia*, and *Merope*, *Siphano*—*Philocandrus*, *Policandro*—*Olearos*, or *Oliarus*, *Nio*, or *Quinimino*—*Anaphe*, *Namphio*—*Therasia*, *Santorini*—*Dia*, *Christiana*—*Astypalæa*, *Stampalia*—*Cynara*, *Zinara*—*Lebintbos*, *Levita*—*Naxus*, *Strongyle*, *Dionysia*, *Callipolis*, *Sicilia minor*, and *Veneris Insula*, *Niscia*—*Paros*, *Paëtia*, *Minoïa*, *Demetrias*, and *Zacynthos*, *Pario*, or *Paro*—*Antiparas*, *Antipario*—*Scyrus*, *Stapodia*—*Myconos*, and *Micone*, *Micole*—*Cia*, and *Hydrusa*, *Zya*, or *Zea*—*Syros*, and *Syria*, *Syro*.

5. *Sporades Insulæ*,—*Icaria*, *Nicaria*—*Pathmos*, *Palmoffa*—*Leria*, *Lero*—*Claros*, *Calamo*—*Amorgus*, *Morgo*—*Melus*, *Milo*—*Antimelus*, *Antimelo*.

6. *Thraciæ Insulæ*, the Islands near Thrace, were,—*Thasus*, *Thassus*, *Æria*, *Æthria*, *Ogygia*, *Chrysa*, and *Thalassia*, *Taffo*—*Samos*, *Samothrace*, *Samothracia*, *Dardania*, *Leucasia*, *Leucania*, *Thracia*, *Electria*, and *Saius*, *Samandrachi*—*Imbros*, *Lembro*.

7. *Macedonicæ Insulæ*, the Islands near Macedon, are,—*Scyros*, *Scyro*—*Scopelos*, *Scopulo*—*Alonesus*, and *Allonesus*, *Pelagnasi*, or *Limene Pelagifi*—*Sciathos*, *Sciato*—*Peparethos*, *Piperi*—*Cicynethos*, *Pontico*.

8. *Atticæ Insulæ*, near Attica,—*Salamis*, *Scyras*, *Cybhria*, *Ophis*, and *Pityusa*, *Coluri*—*Ægina*, *Oenone*, and *Myrmidonia*, *Engia*—*Helena*, and *Cranae*, *Macroniso*.

9. *Peloponnesiacæ Insulæ*, east of the Morea,—*Cythera*, or *Porphyris*, *Cerigo*—*Calauria*, *Eirene*, *Anthedonia*, and *Anthus*, *Hydra*—*Sphæria*, *Spheria*.

C H A P. X.

Of I T A L Y.

ITALY, formerly the finest Province of Europe, as well on account of its many Towns and Cities, as for its Fruitfulness, hath been known among the Ancients by these several Names: *Argeſſa*, *Cameſene*, *Saturnia*, *Hesperia*, *Latium*, *Tyrrhenia*, *Magna Græcia*, *Auſonia*, *Oenotria*, *Chone*, and *Italia*. It was bounded by the Rivers *Var*, and *Arſa*, and by the Mediterranean Sea: And was divided into *Three* general Parts; namely, The Northern Part: The Southern: and the Isles.

ARTICLE I.

Italiæ Pars Septentrionalis.

This Part was divided into *Five Great Provinces*, which were subdivided into several others. Those five Provinces were, *Gallia Cisalpina*, *Thuſcia* or *Etruria*, *Umbria*, *Sabinia*, and *Latium*.

I.

GALLIA CISALPINA.

Gallia, on this ſide the *Alpes*, with reſpect to *Rome*, was otherwiſe called *Citerior Gallia*, *Gallia inter Alpes*, *Subalpina Italia*, *Gallia Circumpadana*, *Italia Gallica*, and *Gallia Togata*. It was bounded by the *Var*, the *Alpes*, the rivers *Arno*, *Eſino*, and *Arſa*, and was divided into five ſmall Provinces; which are

V E N E T I A.

This Province was inhabited by three ſorts of People; viz.

1. *Hiſtri*, which comprehended part of *Iſtria* and *Friuli*; wherein the chief Places were,—*Ægida*, and *Juſtinopolis*, *Cabo d' Iſtria*—*Parentium*, *Parento*—*Pola*, and *Pietas Julia*, *Pola*—*Nafactium*, *Nefactium*,

saëtium, or *Nesaëtum*, Castelnovo—*Piquentum*, Pigneto—Rivers—*Arfia fluv.* the river Arsa—*Formio fluv.* the Rhezano. To this Province belonged, *Absyrtides Insulæ*, concerning the number of which the Ancients are not agreed; some reckoned only two, *Apforus*, and *Absyrtis*, but there are four at present, namely, *Cherso*, *Osero*, *Ferosina*, and *Cao*—To which add, *Sepomana insula*, San-Nicolao—*Ursaria insula*, Conversera—*Cissa insula*, Figaruola—*Pullariæ insulæ*, the largest of which is now called Brioni—*Sinus Polaticus*, or *Flanaticus*, Golpho di Carnero.

2. *Carni*, the eastern part of Friuli, a little of Istria, and the County of Goritz; whose chief Places were,—*Aquileia*, Aquileia—*Portus Natisonis*, or *Aquileiensis*, or *ad Gradus*, Porto di Grado—*Pucinum Castrum*, Castel Duino, or Prosecco—*Tergeste Colonia*, *Tergesta*, *Tergestra*, *Tergestum*, or *Vicus Carnicus*, Trieste—*Forum Julia Colonia*, Ciudad-di-Friuli—*Vedinum*, and *Udinum*, Udina—*Julium Carnicum*, Zuglio—*Noreia*, a Town near Venzona—*Tilaventus fluv.* or *Tiliamentum*, Taiamento—*Anassus fluv.* the Ens—*Turrus fluv.* Torre—*Natiso fluv.* the Natissa—*Sontius fluv.* the Lisonzo—*Timavus fluv.* the Timavo—*Formio fluv.* the Rizana.

3. *Veneti*. Their Country contained the western part of Friuli, the Trevisano, Vicentin, Padouan, Dogado, the best part of the Ferrarese, and the Polesin of Rovigo. And the chief Towns and Rivers therein, were,—*Concordia Colonia*, or *Ordia*—*Tarvisum*, Treviso—*Duplavelis*—*Ceneta*, Ceneda—*Opitergium*, Oderzo—*Acelum*, Azolo—*Altinum*, Altino, in ruins—*Vicetia*, or *Vicentia*, Vicenza—*Fossa Clodia ad Medoacum minorem*, Baciglione Nuovo—*Patavium*, Padoua—*Ateste Colonia*, Este—*Atria*, or *Hadria*, Adria, or Adri—*Forum Allieni*, *Forum Arrii*, and *Trigablulos*, Ferrara—*Spina*, destroyed: It stood at first near the Sea, but was built afterwards at some distance from it; and is now but an inconsiderable village. Rivers:—*Padus fluv.* the River Po—*Tartarus*, or *Atrianus fluv.* the Tartaro—*Athesis fluv.* the Etsch or Adige—*Medoacus*, or *Meduacus minor*, the Baciglione—*Medoacus major*, the Brenta—*Plavis fluv.* the Piave—*Liquentia fluv.* the Linenza—*Eretenus fluv.* the Retone—*Aponus fons*, *Aquæ Patavinæ*, and *Patavini fontes*, Abono, a village.

P A R S R H Æ T I Æ.

This Province, which is now called the Trentin, and Feltrin, contained these two remarkable Places,—*Tridentum*, Trent—*Feltria*, Feltra.

G A L L I A T R A N S P A D A N A.

This Province was divided into *Ten* Parts, being inhabited by these several People ; viz.

1. *Euganei*, part of the Bressan, of the Trentin, the Bergamasco, and Valteline, including some other People and Towns. The People were,—*Vennones*, Val Venosca—*Triumphini*, Val di Tropa—*Camuni*, Val Camunica—*Stæni*, or *Stoni*, near the village of Stor—*Ragusci*, and *Rigusci*, in the Trentin—*Suanetes*, about the village Zuan—*Brixentes*, about Brixen—*Calucones*, about Engadin. The Towns belonging to these People, were, *Anonium*, or *Anaunia*, Non, or Nan—*Garda*, or *Lagare oppidum*, Garda—*Tusculanum*, Tusculano—*Maternum*, or *Navale*, and *Portus Tusculanensium*, Maderno—*Sabium*, Sabio, or Sabbio—*Voberna*, Boarno, a village—*Vannia*, Civeda, or Cividado—*Tellium*, Tellio—*Clavenna*, Chiavenna. Chief Rivers and Lakes within this district,—*Clusius fluv.* the Chiese, or Chiesi—*Mella fluv.* Mela—*Ollius fluv.* the Oglio—*Humatia fluv.* the Serio—*Ubartus fluv.* the Brembo—*Saraca fluv.* the Sarca.—The Lakes—*Benacus Lacus*, or Lake di Garda—*Laricus Lacus*, Lake of Como, the upper part of which was called *Summus Lacus*, now Lago di Chiavenna—*Sevinus*, or *Sebinus Lacus*, the Lake of Iseo—*Edrinus*, or *Edranus Lacus*, the Lake of Idro. In this Country also was *Bremus Mons*, Mount Manina.

2. *Cenomani*, great part of the Veronese, part of the Mantuan, of the Bressan, or Brescia, and of the Cremonese. Their Towns were,—*Brixia*, Brescia—*Cremona*, Cremona—*Mantua*, Mantua—*Verona*, Verona—*Hostilia vicus*, Osteia, or Ostiglia—*Ardelica*, or *Ariolica*, Pesquiera—*Sirmio*, peninsula, Sirmione—*Bedriacus vicus*, *Bebriacum*, or *Betriacum*, Canet. Their Rivers are,—*Ollius fluv.* Oglio, or Oio—*Mella fluv.* Mela—*Clusius*, or *Cleusis fluv.* Chiese, or Chiesi—*Minicius fluv.* Menzo—*Benacus Lacus*, the Lake of Garda.

3. *Orobii*, part of the Duchy of Milan about Como ; which contained,—*Bergomum*, *Pergamum*, *Pergama*, or *Pergamus*, Bergamo—*Comum*, *Colonia Novum Comum*, and *Cumæ*, Como—*Fons Plinii*, Pliniano

Pliniano—*Forum Licinî*, or *Licinii Forum*, Pieve d' Inchino, or Berlafina—*Eupilis Lacus*, now dried up.

4. *Insubres*, part of the Duchy of Milan, the Cremasco, and part of the Cremonese. Their Towns were,—*Mediolanum*, or *Novæ Athenæ*, Milan—*Laus Pompeia*, Lodeve—*Forum Diuguntorum*, or *Iutuntorum*, Crema—*Acerræ*, or *Acherræ*, Gherra—*Pons Aureoli*, Ponte San-Pietro, or Ponte Ruolo.—Their Rivers,—*Addua*, the Adda—*Ubartus fluv.* the Brembo—*Humatia*, the Serio—*Frigidus fluv.* or *Lamber*, the Lambro.

5. *Lævi*, the Territories of Pavia and Novarra, which contained,—*Ticinum*, Pavia—*Novaria*, Novarra.—Rivers, *Ticinus fluv.* the Tefsin—*Novaria fluv.* the Gogna.

6. *Libicii*, the Lordship of Verceilles, Laumellina, and part of Montferrat beyond the Po. The most considerable Places belonging to them, were,—*Vercellæ*, or *Vercellum*, Vercelli, or Verceilles—*Raudii Campi*, the Country between Verceilles, Laumello, and Novarra—*Laumellum*, Laumello, a village—*Rigomagus*, Trino—*Quadrata*, Crescentino. Their Rivers were,—*Orgus* or *Morgus fluv.* the river Orco—*Sessites*, *Sessis*, or *Sestis fluv.* the Sessia—*Duria major fluv.* the Doria Baltia.

7. *Lepontii*, part of Swisserland, and of the Duchy of Milan towards Lake Major; Containing,—*Oscella*, Domo d' Oscella—*Belitio Castrum*, Bellizona—*Canini Campi*, the Country about Bellizona—*Ticinus fluv.* the Tefsin—*Ceresius fluv.* the Treffa—*Ceresius Lacus*, the Lake of Lugano—*Verbanus Lacus*, Lake Major.

8. *Salassi*, the Valley of Aost, and part of Piedmont; whose chief Towns were,—*Augusta Prætoria*, or *Capella*, Aost—*Vitricium*, Verizzo—*Eporedia*, Ivrea—*Arebrigum*, Pra San-Didier, or, the Village of the Tuille.

9. *Taurini*, a great part of Piedmont beyond the Po, and part of the Marquisate of Salusses. Their Towns were,—*Taurasia*, *Taurania*, *Augusta Taurinorum*, and *Colonia Taurina*, Turin—*Forum Vibii*, or *Vibi Forum*, Castelfiori.—Their Rivers, these,—*Padus fluv.* the Po—*Duria*, or *Doria minor Segusium*, the Dorietta—*Stura fluv.* the Sture.

10. *Segusini*, or *Regna Cottii & Ideonni*, part of Piedmont and Dauphiné; which comprehended,—*Segusio*, or *Segusium*, Suze—*Ocellum*, Exilles—*Cingomagus*, *Cingomagus*, Gesdao, or *Gadao*, Cefane—*Brigan-*

tium Vicus, or *Castellum Virgantium*, Briançon—*Rama*, Rame—*Ar-
tolica*, or *Ariolica*, Tuglia. The Mountains here, are these, *Gratus
Mons*, or *Cremonis Jugum*, Little Saint Bernard—*Cinesius*, or *Cinereus
Mons*, Mount Cenis—*Vesulus Mons*, Monte Viso—*Matrona Mons*, or
Alpes Cottiae, Mount Genevre, or Genebra.—Their Rivers are,—
Druentia fluv. the Durance—*Doria minor fluv.* Dorietta—*Stura fluv.*
the Sture—*Orgus fluv.* the Orco—*Fontes Doriæ majoris*, the Head of
Doria Bautia.

GALLIA CISPADANA,

Contained Four People; namely,

1. *Anamani*, the Duchy of Piacenza, the Principality of Landi,
the Palavicini, and part of the Parmesan; containing the following
Towns,—*Placentia*, Piacenza, or Plaisance—*Emporium Placentino-
rum*, on the Po: its exact situation is not known—*Florentia*, or *Flo-
rentiola*, Firenzuola—*Fidentia*, *Fidentiola*, *Julia Fidentia*, or *Julia
Chrysopolis*, Borgo San-Donino.—Here also was,—*Fossa Æmilii*, or
Æmilia, a Drain, or Channel, reaching from Parma to Placentia.—
And these Rivers,—*Trebia fluv.* the Trebbia—*Adria fluv.* Larcha—
Sisterio, Stirone, Sestro, or Sestrone—*Tarus*, the Taro.

2. *Boii*, a great part of the Duchy of Parma, the Duchies of Reg-
gio and Modena, the Territory of Corregio, part of Mantua on this
side the Po, la Frignana, part of the Bolognese, the Duchy of Miran-
dola, and part of the Ferrarese. Their Towns and Rivers, were,—
Parma, and *Colonia Julia*, *Augusta Parma*, Parma—*Tannetum*, Ta-
neto, or Tanedo—*Forum Lepidi*, or *Regium Lepidi*, Rezzo, or Reg-
gio—*Mutina*, Modena—*Brixellum Colonia*, and *Brixellus*, Bressello—
Forum Novum, Fornova—*Nuceria*, or *Luceria*, Lucera, or Luzzara
—*Bononia*, Bologna—*Forum Gallorum*, Castel Franco. Rivers,—
Parma fluv. the Parma—*Nicia*, or *Nigella*, the Ensa—*Gabellus*, or
Secia fluv. the Secchia—*Scultenna fluv.* the Panaro—*Rhenus parvus
fluv.* the Reno.

3. *Lingones*, part of the Bolognese, and of La Romagna, contain-
ed,—*Forum Cornelii*, Imola—*Claterna*, Quaderna—*Faventia*, Faen-
za—*Solona*, Citta di Sole—*Butrium*, Budrio—*Idex fluv.* the Idice—
Silarus fluv. the Silaro—*Vatrinus*, or *Satrinus fluv.* the Santerno—
Sennus, the Senno—*Anemo*, or *Animo*, Armone, or Amone.

4. *Senones*,

4. *Senones*, the western part of *Romagna*; whose Towns were these,—*Ravenna Ubrorum Colonia*, *Ravenna*, called otherwise *Urbs Trigemina*, because it consisted of these three contiguous Towns, *Ravenna*, or *Civitas vetus*, *Ravenna*; *Classis*, or *Portus novus*, *Classe*; and *Via Cæsarea*—*Ager Uritanus*, a pleasant place between *Ravenna* and *Faenza*—*Ficocla*, *Cervia*—*Forum Livii*, *Forlì*—*Forum Popilii*, *Forlimpopoli*—*Cæsena*, *Gisina*, and *Cæsene*, *Cesena*. The Rivers belonging to them, were,—*Utis*, or *Uteus fluv.* *Montone*—*Bedesis*, and *Bidens fluv.* *Bedese*, and *Ronco*—*Rubicon*, *Fiumecino*.

LIGURIA,

Had for Inhabitants the *Ligures Capillati*, and *Montani*.

I. *Ligures Capillati*, [part of the County of *Nice*, the Lordship of *Mourgues*, and all the Coast of *Genoa*] were sub-divided into these four small People. 1. *Vediantii*, whose Towns were,—*Nicæa Massiliensium*, *Nizza*, or *Nice* in *Provence*—*Herculis Monæci Portus*, *Monaco*—*Trophæa Augusti*, *Torbida*—*Cemenelio*, or *Cemenæum*, the ruins of which are to be seen on mount *Acema*, from whence flows the river—*Varus*, *Var*. 2. *Intemelii*, whose chief Town was,—*Albium Intemelium*, *Albintemelium*, *Victimelum*, and *Alba*, *Vintimille*, or *Vintemiglia*. Through their Country ran,—*Rutuba fluv.* the *Rotta*. 3. *Ingauni*, which contained,—*Albium Ingaunum*, or *Albingaunum*, *Albenga*—*Gallinaria Insula*, the *Ile Albenga*. 4. *Veri Ligures*, comprehending—*Vada Sabbatia*, *Sabata*, and *Vada Sabatorum*, *Vadi*—*Savo Sabata*, or *Savona*, *Savona*—*Genoa*, and *Emporium Ligurum*, *Genoa*—*Portus Delphini*, *Porto-fino*—*Tigulia*, *Sestri di Levante*—*Portus Lunæ*, *Golf della Spezzia*—*Boactes*, or *Boaceas fluv.* the river *Brignolo*.

II. *Ligures Montani*, contained part of the Marquisate of *Salusses*, of *Piedmont*, *Montferrat*, and the *Milanese*; and were sub-divided into three parts; viz.—1. *Vagienni*, whose chief Towns were,—*Augusta Vagiennorum*, supposed to be *Carmagnole*—*Polentia*, *Polenzo*. —2. *Statielli*, or *Statiellates*, comprehending,—*Aquæ Statiellæ*, or *Aquæ Statiellorum*, *Acqui*—*Alba Pompeia*, *Alba*—*Asta*, *Asta*—*Tanarus fluv.* the river *Tanaro*—*Urbs fluv.* the *Orba*. —3. *Veliates Vechelii*. Their Towns were,—*Velia*, unknown—*Dertona*, *Dertbon*, or *Julia Dertona*, *Tortona*—*Clastidium*, *Chiafsteccio*—*Bodincomagus*, or *Industria*, *Casal St. Vas*—*Libarnum*, or *Libarna*, whose ruins are

to be seen near Arqua—Iria, Voghiera—Comiliomagus, Comeliomagus, and Camillomagus, Brone, or some place near it on the Po.

II.

TUSCIA, or ETRURIA.

This Province was divided into two Parts: The first, *Tuscia trans Arnun*, lay between the Magra and the Arno: And the second between the Arno and the Tiber, *Tuscia cis Arnun*.

TUSCIA TRANS ARNUM.

The Inhabitants of it were,—*Apuani Ligures*, now the Country about Genoa, the Val di Magra, the Duchy of Carrara, the State of Luca, and part of the Pisan. Their chief Towns were,—*Luna*, *Luna*, in ruins—*Portus Lunæ*—*Forum Clodii*—*Fossæ Papirianæ*, *Viareggio*—*Luca*, *Luca*—*Pisæ Colonia*, or *Pisæ*, *Pisa*—*Portus Pisanus*, or *Emporium Pisanum*, *Capanone*, a village—*Aquæ Pisanæ*—*Lucus Feroniæ*, *Pietra-Santa*.—Their Rivers were these,—*Macra*, or *Macralla fluv.* the river Magra—*Vesidia fluv.*—*Auser*, *Ausur*, or *Æsanus fluv.* the Serchio—*Arnus fluv.* the Arno—*Piscinæ Pisanæ*, *Loftagno*.

TUSCIA, or ETRURIA CIS ARNUM.

This part, called *Cis Arnun* on account of its situation with regard to Rome, was inhabited by these twelve People,

1. *Volaterrani*, the greatest part of the Pisan; to whom belonged—*Herculis Liburni*, or *Labronis portus*, *Livourne*, or *Leghorn*—*Volaterræ*, or *Volaterra*, *Volterra*—*Vada Volaterrana*, *Vada*, or *Vadi*.

2. *Vetulonii*, part of the Pisan and of the State of Piombino; which comprehended—*Vetulonii*, *Vetulia*, near the village of *Capiglia*—*Populonium*, *Populonia*, and *Populonii*, near *Piombino*—*Promontorium Populonium*, the Cape of *Campana*—*Faleria portus*—*Manliana oppidum*, *Scarline*—*Massa Veternensis*, *Massa*.

3. *Rufellani*, part of the Siennese, and the Duchy of Castro; in which Country were—*Rufellæ*, or *Rosellæ*, *Moscova*—*Prilis*, or *Prelius Lacus*, the Lake of *Castiglione*—*Caletra*—*Saturnia*, *Aurinia*, and *Italia*, *Saturnia*—*Telamon portus*, *Telamone*—*Herculis portus*, *Porto Hercolo*—*Cosa*, *Cosæ*, or *Cossa*, *Lancedonia*—*Mons Argentarius*, *Monte Argentaro*—*Umbro fluvius*, the river *Ombrone*.

4. *Tarquini*, part of the Patrimony of St. Peter, near the Duchy of Castro; whose Towns were—*Tarquini*, or *Tarquinia*, *Tarqueno*—*Forum Aurelii*, Montalto—*Graviscæ*, or *Gravisca*, a town in ruins near Corneto—*Centum-Cellæ*, Civita Vecchia—*Portus Trajani*—*Regis villa*—*Castrum novum*.

5. *Cæretani*, or *Agyllini*, part of the Patrimony of St. Peter from the Lake Bracciano to the Sea; comprehending—*Cære*, *Cerete*, or *Agylla*, Cerveteri—*Pyrghi*, St. Severa—*Alsum*, Palo—*Lacus Sabbatius*, or *Sabatinus*, the Lake of Bracciano.

6. *Veientes*, the Duchy of Parma, part of the Patrimony of St. Peter towards Rome, and the town of Porto. They contained,—*Veii*, Scrofano—*Nepet*, *Nepis*, *Nepete*, *Nepeta*, *Næpa*, and *Nespetus*, Nepi—*Cremera fluv.* the Varca—*Mæsia sylva*, the wood or forest of Baccano—*Mons Ciminius*, Monte di Viterbo—*Lacus Ciminius*, the Lake of Vico—*Sylva Ciminia*, not now in being—*Baccanæ*, or *Buceanæ*, Baccano—*Sutrium*, Sutri—*Fregenæ*, destroyed—*Portus Augusti*, Porto—*Salinæ Veientum*, Campo-di-Saline.

7. *Vulfinienses*, or *Volfinii*, part of the Patrimony of St. Peter about Bolsena and Monte Fiascone, and some part of the Territory of Siena. Their Towns were.—*Volfinii*, or *Vulfinii*, Bolsena—*Suana*, Soana—*Trosculum*, Trosclo near Monte Fiascone—*Ferentinum*, *Ferentia*, *Ferentum*, and *Ferentis*, Ferenti—*Herbanum*, *Urbs vetus*, *Urbiventis*, and *Urbiventum*, Orvieto.

8. *Falisci*, or *Falerii*, the Country about Mount St. Sylvester, and Citta Castellana: containing these Towns, and remarkable Places—*Falerii*, or *Faliscum*, near Citta Castellana, but now destroy'd—*Soraacte Mons*, and *Sauraetes*, Monte di St. Sylvester—*Lacus Vadimonis*, the Lake of Bassanello—*Fescennium*, Galefio—*Capena*, Civitella—*Feroniæ Lucus*, Fiano.

9. *Clusini*, part of the Territories of Sienna, and Orvieto. In which were these two Towns—*Clusum*, or *Camers*, Chiusi—*Sena Colonia*, and *Sena Julia*, Sienna—and *Clanis fluv.* the river Chiana.

10. *Arretini*, part of the Country about Florence and Arezzo. Their Towns were—*Arretium*, Arezzo—*Fæsulæ*, or *Fæsula*, Fiesoli—*Florentia*, or *Fluentia*, Florence—*Pistoium*, Pistoia.

11. *Cortonenses*, part of the Florentin above the Lake of Perugia, or Perouse; whose chief Town was—*Cortona*, that still retains its antient name.

12. *Perusini*, a great part of the Territory of Perugia; containing—*Perusia*, *Perræsum*, *Cotenia Vibia*, and *Augusta Perusia*, Perugia, or *Perousia*—*Lacus Trasimenus*, *Trasymenus*, *Thrasimenus*, or *Thrasamenus*, the Lake of Perugia—*Tusci*, Citta di Castello, a Country-Seat belonging to Pliny the Younger.

III.

U M B R I A

Was divided into Two parts; namely, *Umbria trans Apenninum*; and *Umbria cis Apenninum*: The former was inhabited by the *Vilumbri*, and the latter by the *Olumbri*.

1. *Umbria trans Apenninum*, or *Vilumbri*, part of Romagna, Romagna Florentina, most of the Duchy of Urbino, the territory of Fano, and part of the Marquisate of Ancona. The Towns and Rivers thereunto belonging, were,—*Ariminum*, Rimini—*Pisaurum*, *Pisaurus*, or *Colonia Julia Felix*, Pesaro—*Fanum Fortunæ*, *Fanum*, *Fanus*, or *Colonia Julia Fanestris*, Fano—*Sena Gallica*, *Senogallia*, *Colonia*, or *Sena*, *Senegaglia*—*Camerinum*, *Camarinum*, and *Cameria*, *Camerino*—*Sentinum*, *Sentina*—*Attidium*, *Attigio*, a village—*Busta Gallorum* lay between *Sentina* and *Attigio*, but is now destroy'd—*Forum Sempronii*, *Forsebrone*—*Urbium Hortense*, or *Urbium*, *Urbino*—*Urbium Metaurense*, *Castel-Durante*—*Tifernum Metaurense*, *St. Angelo in Vado*—*Sarsina*, *Sarsino*, where *Plautus* was born—Rivers—*Ariminus*, and *Ariminum fluv.* the river *Marechia*—*Pisaurus*, or *Isaurus fluv.* the *Foglia*—*Crustumenius*, or *Crustumenum fluv.* the *Conca*—*Metaurus*, or *Mataurus*, the *Metauro*—*Sena fluv.* the *Cesano*—*Æsis*, or *Asus fluv.* the *Fiumefino*.

2. *Umbria cis Apenninum*, or *Olumbri*, part of the Duchy of Urbino, of the Territory of Perugia, the County of Citta Castellana, and most of the Duchy of Spoleto: In which were the following Towns and Rivers,—*Tifernum Tiberinum*, *Citta-di-Castello*—*Tusicum*, *La Fratta*—*Iguvium*, *Eugubio*—*Affisium*, *Affisi*—*Hispellum*, *Ispellum*, *Ispellum*, *Colonia Julia Hispella*, *Spello*—*Mevania*, *Bevagna*—*Fulginiun*, *Fullinium*, *Fulginia*, *Foligno*—*Forum Flamini*, *Ponte Centesimo*—*Nuceria Camellaria*, *Nocera*—*Fanum Jovis*, *Fanjau*—*Spolegium*, *Spoleto*—*Corfuleæ*, *Cassigliano*—*Tuder*, *Tudernum*, *Tudertum*, and *Tudera*, *Todi*—*Ameria*, and *Amerium*, *Amelia*—*Ocriculum*,
and

and *Otriculi municipium*, *Otricoli*—*Narnia*, *Nequinum*, and *Nequia*, *Narni*—*Interamna*, *Terni*.—Rivers,—*Tinia*, or *Tenea fluv.* the *Topino*—*Clasia*, or *Clasus fluv.* the *Chiaggio*—*Clitumnus fluv.* the *Clitunno*—*Nar fluv.* the *Nera*, or *Negra*.

IV.

SABINIA

Was divided into two parts, according to the situation of its Inhabitants with regard to the river *Velinus*; namely, *Sabini-trans-Velinum*, and *Sabini-cis-Velinum*.

1. *Sabini-Trans-Velinum*, part of the Duchy of Spoleto, and of Further Abruzzo. Their Towns, and other remarkable Places, were, —*Reate*, *Rieti*—*Corfula*—*Nursia*, *Norcia*—*Vespasia*, near *Norcia*, destroyed—*Palantium*, and *Pallanteum*, *Polegia*—*Forum Decii*, *Ferocri*, and *Forum Æsii*, *Civita-Real*—*Cutilia*, *Cotyle*, or *Cotylia*, *Cotyla*—*Amiternum*, or *Amiternus*, *la Pescara*—*Foruli Rupes*—River—*Velinus fluv.* the river *Velino*—*Lacus Velinus*, the Lake of *Luca*—*Lacus Reatinus*, or *Reatinae paludes*, the Lake of *Rieti*—*Lacus Cutiliensis*, *Il Pozzo Ratignano*.

2. *Sabini-Cis-Velinum*, *Sabina*; which contained,—*Cures*—*Regillum*—*Eretum*, *Monte Rotondo*—*Blandusia fons*—*Casperia*, and *Casperula*, *Aspra*—*Crustumerium*, and *Crustumeria*, *Marcigliano vecchio*—*Lucretilis*, or *Lucretius Mons*, *Mount Libretti*—*Anio fluv.* the *Teverone*—*Albula*, and *Albulæ Aquæ fluv.* the *Solphorata*—*Allia*, and *Alia fluv.* the *Caminato*, or *Ria di Moffo*—*Avens fluv.* the *Curese*—*Fabaris*, or *Farfarus fluv.* the *Farfa*—*Telonius*, or *Tolenus fluv.* the *Turano*—*Himella fluv.* the *Aia*—*Antemna*, and *Antemnæ*—*Cænina*—*Fidenæ*, and *Fidena*—*Corniculum*, whose situation is unknown—*Collatia*, *St. Agnese*, a village—*Ficulnea*, or *Ficelia*—*Nomentum*, *Lamentano*.

V.

LATIUM.

Latium was divided into Six parts; its People being so many in number. We shall give their names, after having first spoken of the City of Rome, which alone was equal in value to several Provinces.

R O M A.

R O M A.

Rome, the most famous and most considerable City mentioned in ancient History, was divided into XIV. Regions, or Wards. The Ist contained *Porta Capena* or *Appia*, *Porta Latina* or *Ferentina*, and *Porta Ostiensis*.—The II^d, *Mons Cælius*, and *Porta Cælimontana*.—The III^d, the Temple of *Isis* and *Serapis*.—The IVth, the Temple of Peace, and *Via Sacra*.—The Vth, the House of *Mæcenas*, the Gates *Tiburtina* and *Esquilina*, *Mons Esquilinus*, and the *Prætorium*.—The VIth, or *Æta Semita*, contained the Baths of *Dioclesian* and *Constantine*.—The VIIth, or *Via lata*, had in it the House of *Martial*, and *Mons Quirinalis*.—The VIIIth the *Forum Romanum*, the Capitol, and the Temples of *Janus* and *Vesta*.—The IXth the *Circus Flaminius*, the *Campus Martius*, and the Pantheon.—The Xth the *Palatium*, and the Temple of *Jupiter Stator*.—The XIth the *Circus maximus*.—The XIIth the *Piscina publica*.—The XIIIth *Mons Aventinus*.—The XIVth, or *Transiberina*, contained the Tribunal of *Aurelius*.

The Hills on which Rome stood, were Seven in number ; namely, —1. *Mons Palatinus*.—2. *Mons Tarpeius*, or *Capitolinus*, on which was the Capitol.—3. *Mons Cælius*, on which now stands the Church of *St. John di Lateran*.—4. *Mons Esquilinus*, whereon stands the Church of *St. Mary de Nivibus*.—5. *Mons* or *Collis Quirinalis*, *Monte Cavallo*.—6. *Mons Viminalis*.—7. *Mons Aventinus*, on which stands *St. Sabina's Church*. Besides these seven principal Hills, three others were taken in in later Times, viz.—*Janiculum*, or *Mons Janicularis*, *Montorio*—*Mons Vaticanus*, the Vatican—*Collis Hortulorum*, or *Pincius*.

The Gates of Rome were—*Porta Flumentana*, or *Flaminia*—*Porta Collatina* or *Pinciana*—*Porta Quirinalis*, *Agonensis*, or *Salaria*—*Porta Viminalis*—*Porta Tiburtina*, *Gabina*, or *Gabiusa*—*Porta Ferentina*, or *Latina*—*Porta Esquilina*—*Porta Nævia* or *Labicana*—*Porta Cælimontana* or *Asinaria*—*Porta Capena* or *Appia*—*Porta Hostiensis* or *Tergemina*—*Porta Navalis* or *Portuensis*—*Porta Fontinalis* or *Septimiana*—*Porta Triumphalis* or *Vaticana*—and *Porta Aurelia*.

The Public Ways about Rome, were: *Viæ Flaminia*, *Æmilia*, *Posthumiana*, *Cassia* and *Clodia*, leading from the Gate *Flaminia*—*Via*

Via Collatina, from the Gate of the same name—*Viæ Salaria*, *Quintiana*, and *Luniana*, from the Gate *Salaria*—*Via Nomentana*, from the Gate *Nomentana*—*Viæ Tiburtina*, *Valeria vetus*, *Valeria nova*, and *Gabina*, from the Gate *Tiburtina*—*Viæ Lavicana* and *Prænestina*, from the Gate *Esquilina*—*Viæ Tusculana*, *Albana*, *Campana*, and *Afinaria*, from the Gate *Cælimontana*—*Via Latina*, from the Gate of the same name—*Viæ Appia*, *Trajana*, *Numicia*, *Setina*, *Domitiana*, and *Ardeatina*, from the Gate *Appia*—*Viæ Laurentina* and *Ostiensis*, from the Gate of *Ostia*—*Via Portuensis*, from the Gate *Portuensis*—*Via Vitellia*, from the Gate *Janiculensis*—*Via Triumphalis*, from the Gate *Triumphalis*—*Viæ Nova Aurelia*, *Cornelia*, *Aurelia Vetus*, from the Gate *Aurelia*.

The Bridges of Rome, were,—*Pons Milvius*, *Ponte Mole*—*Pons Ælius*, the Bridge of St. Angelo, near *Moles Hadriani*, or the Castle of St. Angelo—*Pons Vaticanus*, or *Triumphalis*, destroy'd—*Pons Janiculensis*, *Ruptus*, or *Aurelius*, the Bridge of Sixtus IV.—*Pons Fabricius*, the Bridge of the four Heads—*Pons Cestius*, or *Esquilinus*, St. Bartholomew's Bridge—*Pons Senatorius* or *Palatinus*, the Bridge of St. Mary the Egyptian—*Pons Sublicius* or *Æmilius*, destroyed.

The chief Aqueducts of Rome were—*Aqua Appia*—*Aqua Marcia*—*Aqua Julia* or *Tepula*—*Aqua Virgo*—*Aqua Augusta*, *Halsia*, or *Halsientena*—*Aqua Crabra*—*Aqua Sabbatina* or *Ciminia*. Besides these seven Aqueducts, there were thirteen others less considerable in Rome.

L A T I U M.

Latium contained part of the Campagna di Roma, betwixt Tivoli, Velitri, Rome, and the river Numicus, or di Nemi. The chief Towns and Places in it, besides Rome, were,—*Ostia*, or *Ostia Tiberina*, *Ostia*—*Laurentum*, and *Lauro-Lavinium*, San-Lorenzo—*Lavinium*, stood where is now St. Petronilla's Chapel—*Tellenæ*—*Ficana*—*Lanuvium*, *Civita Lavina*, and *Civita Judovina*—*Aricia*, *Aricia*—*Villa Pompeii*—*Alba longa*, whose ruins are upon mount Albano—*Bovillæ*—*Forum populi*—*Tusculum*, *Frescati*—*Tusculanum Cicero-*
nis, *Monasterio St. Maria di Grotta Ferrata*—*Laticum*, and *Lavicum*, *Valmontone*—*Gabii*, *Hosteria di Finocchio*—*Collatia*—*Pedum*, *Hosteria dell' Osa*—*Scaptia*—*Æsula*—*Tibur*, *Tivoli*—*Præneste*, and *Prænestis*, *Palestrina*. Their Lakes and Rivers were—*Lacus Ostien-*

fis, Stagno—*Lacus Albanus*, the Lake of Albano—*Lacus Aricinus*, the Lake of Jenson and Nemo—*Lacus Regillus*, the Lake of St. Praxeda—*Tiberis fluv.* the Tiber—*Anio fluv.* the Teverone—*Aqua Crabra*, or *Tusculana*, the Marana—*Almo fluviolus*, *Aqua d'Accia*, or *Aqua Taccia*—*Numicus fluv.* the Nemi, or Numico.

R U T U L I

Possessed the maritime part of Campagna di Roma, betwixt the river Numicus and the Cape of Antium. Their Towns were—*Ardea*, Ardea—*Aphrodisium*, or *Templum Veneris*, near St. Anastasia—*Castrum Inui*, near the Cape of Antium.

V O L S C I

Possessed a great part of the Campagna di Roma, from Paliano, the Cape of Antium, Velitri, and part of the Terra di Lavoro; which contained—*Antium*, Antio ruinata—*Navale Antiatum*, Nettuno—*Astura*, Astura—*Castra Romana*—*Circeii*, or *Æcæ*, Civita-vecchia—*Circeium promontorium*, Monte Circello—*Terracina*, *Tarracina*, *Trachine*, and *Anxur*, Terracina—*Feroniæ Lucus*, stood where is now Torre di-Levola—*Privernum*, Piperno—*Setia*, Sezza—*Sulmo*, Sermoneta, as is supposed—*Signia*, Segni—*Verrugo*, or *Veruca*—*Corra*, Cori—*Norba*, Norma—*Velitræ*, Velitri, or Belitri—*Suessæ Pometia*, destroyed—*Satricum*—*Ulubræ*—*Tres Tabernæ*, Cisterna—*Forum Appii*, near San Donato—*Sacriportus*, towards Paliano, between Segni and Palestrina—*Frusino*, Frasellone—*Fabrateria*, Falvaterra—*Fregellæ*, *Fregella*, and *Fregellanium*, Ceperaro—*Interamna Livinas*, its Ruins are near Monte Corvo—*Aquinum*, Aquino—*Casinum*, and *Casfinum*, Monte Cassino—*Arcana villa*—*Arpinum*, Arpino—*Atina*, Atino—*Sora*, Sora—*Cominium*, Comino—*Castellum Volscorum*. Their Rivers were—*Liris fluv.* the Scafati—*Melpis fluv.* the Melfa—*Fibrenus fluv.* the Fibreno—*Cosa fluv.* the Piscia—*Trerus fluv.* the Trero—*Amasenus fluv.* the Toppio—*Ufens* and *Decennoniis fluv.* the Aulfento and Baudino—*Nymphæus fluv.* the Nympha—*Astura*, or *Stura*, *fluv.* Astura, and Stura.

A U R U N C I

Inhabited part of the Terra di Lavoro, from Terracina to the *Liris* or Garigliano, and beyond it. Their most remarkable Places were,
—*Amyclæ*,

—*Amyclæ*, destroyed—*Fundi*, Fondi—*Lacus Fundanus*, the Lake of Fondi—*Aufonia*, unknown—*Spelunca villa*, or *Prætorium*, Sperlonga—*Caieta*, Gaeta—*Formianum*, Villa di Cicerone, which belonged to that famous Orator—*Formiæ*, Mola—*Minturnæ*, or *Minturna*, in ruins: it stood near the mouth of the River *Liris*, now called the Garigliano—*Vescia oppidum*, whose situation is unknown—*Massicus mons*, Monte Dragone—*Cæcubum*, or *Cæcubus ager*, famous for excellent Wines—*Trifanum*—*Sinuessa*, la Rocca de Mondragone—*Suessa Aurunca*, Sessa.

HERNICI

Comprehended the Territories of Anagni and Alatro, in the Campagna di Roma. Their Towns were,—*Anagnia*, Anagni—*Alatrium*, or *Aletrium*, Alatri—*Ferentinum*, Ferentino—*Verulæ*, and *Veruli*, Veroli—*Ecetra*—*Bivium*—*Artena*.

ÆQUÍ, or ÆQUICOLI

Contained part of the Campagna di Roma about Subiaco. Their Towns were—*Algidum*, Osteria—*Vitellia Colonia*, destroyed—*Corbio*, nor far from Osteria—*Treba*, and *Trebulæ*, Treva—*Sublaqueum*, or *Sublacensis villa*, Subiaco—*Valeria*, or *Varia*, Vico-Varo—*Lamina*—*Carseoli*, Arfili—*Cliternum*—*Bola*.

ARTICLE II.

Italiæ Pars Meridionalis.

Under this part were comprehended these three great Provinces, *Samnium*, *Campania*, and *Magna Græcia*.

I.

SAMNIUM

Was divided into eight parts: And its People were,

1. *Picentes*, part of the Marquisate of Ancona, and of Further Abruzzo; whose chief Towns were,—*Ancona*, Ancona—*Humana*, or *Numana*, Ruiné di Humana—*Auximum*, Osimo, or Osmo—*Cingulum*, Cingolo—*Septempeda*, San-Severino—*Pitinum*, Pitino—*Matelica*, Matelica—*Prolaqueum*—*Tollentium*, Tolentino—*Salvia*, Urbisaglia

saglia—*Faleria*, or *Falaria*, *Faleroni*, or *Falera*—*Ricina*, or *Helvia Ricina*; was near *Macerata*—*Potentia*, *Porto di Potentia*, or *Porto di Recanati*—*Firmum Picenum*, *Fermo*—*Picenum*, lay near *Fermo*, but is now destroyed—*Tignium*, *St. Maria in Georgio*—*Trajana*, *Reliquiæ di Trajana*—*Cupra Maritima*, *la Grotta*—*Cupa Montana*, *Ripa Tranfone*.—There were also within this precinct these three Territories; viz.—*Ager Palmensis*, the Country about *Ascoli*, where was—*Asculum Picenum*, *Ascoli*—*Truentum*, *Porto d'Ascoli*, or *Torre di Seguro* *Prætutianus Ager*, the Country about *Teramo*, where was—*Interamnium*, or *Interamnia*, *Teramo*—*Belagra*, supposed to be *Civitella* *Hadrianus Ager*, the Country about *Atri*, where was—*Hadria*, *Atri*—The Rivers of *Picenum* were,—*Aspia*—*Tinia fluv.* *Topino*—*Truentus fluv.* the *Tronto*—*Helvia*, or *Helvinus fluv.* the *Sabinelli*—*Vomanus fluv.* the *Vomano*—*Matrinus fluv.* the *Atri*, or *Piomba*—*Aternus fluv.* the *Pescara*.

2. *Vestini*, part of Further *Abruzzo*, between the rivers *Piomba* and *Pescara*, contained—*Amiternum*, *Amiterno*, in ruins—*Pinna*, or *Pinnae*, *Civita di Penna*—*Angulus*, or *Angelus*, *Civita-di-Sant' Angelo*—*Avia*, *Aquila*.

3. *Marrucini*, the Territory of *Chieti* in Hither *Abruzzo*, in which were—*Teate*, *Chieti*, or *Tieti*—*Aternum*, *Pescara*.

4. *Frentani*, or *Ferentani*, part of Hither *Abruzzo*, and the *Capitanata*; which comprehended,—*Ortona*, *Ortona*—*Anxamum*, *Lanciano*—*Histonium*, *Guaſto d'Amone*—*Buca*—*Cliternia*, *Campo Marino*—*Larinum*, *Larina*—*Sagrus fluv.* the *Sangro*—*Trinius fluv.* the *Trigno*—*Trifernus fluv.* the *Biferno*—*Frento fluv.* the *Fortore*.

5. *Peligni*, part of Hither *Abruzzo* about *Sulmo*, between the rivers *Pescara* and *Sangro*: in which were—*Corfinium*, or *Italica*, near *Popolo* and *Petinia*—*Sulmo*, *Sulmona*, or *Sermona*—*Superaequum*, *Petena*.

6. *Marſi*, part of Hither *Abruzzo* about the *Lake Celano*. Their Towns were,—*Marrubium*, or *Marruvium*, *Mornea*, or *Marno*—*Alba Fucentis*, or *Alba Fucelis*, *Alba*, or *Albi*—Here also was—*Fucinus Lacus*, the *Lake Fucino*, or of *Celano*.

7. *Samnites*, part of Hither *Abruzzo*, the County of *Moliffa*, part of the *Capitanata*, and of the *Terra di Lavora*; in which the most considerable Places were—*Beneventum* and *Maleventum*, *Benevento*—*Aufidena*, *Alfidenæ*—*Triventinum*, *Trivento*—*Bovianum*, *Boiano*—*Triven-*

Triventum, Moliffa—*Æsernia*, Isernia—*Aliffæ*, Alifi—*Telefia*, Telese—*Caudium*, Airola, or Arpaia—*Tiburnus Mons*, Mount Tabor—*Furcæ Caudinæ*, or *Furculæ Angutiæ Montes*, between Airola and Sant' Agatha—*Sabatus fluv.* the river Sabato—*Calor fluv.* the Calore—*Tamarus fluv.* the Tamaro.

8. *Hirpini*, Principato ultra; containing,—*Abellinum*, Avellino—*Æculanum*, Fricento—*Æquus Tuticus*, Ariano—*Æcæ*—*Trevicum*, Trevico—*Callifæ*, Carife—*Rufæ*, Rufum, and *Rufæ*, Ruvo—*Taurasium*, Taurasi—*Romula*, *Romulæa*, and *Sub-romula*, Bifaccia—*Herdonia*, or *Cerdonia*, Cerdogna—*Aquilonia*, Carbonara—*Compsa*, Conza—*Aufidi fons*, the Head of the Lofanto—*Ampsanctus Lacus*, the Lake Mufiti.

II.

CAMPANIA.

The People of this Province were, the *Campani*, and the *Picentini*.

1. *Campani*, part of Terra di Lavora. Their chief Towns, and other remarkable Places, were,—*Sinuessa*, *Soessa*, and *Sinope*, in ruins near Bagni—*Vulturnum*, Castello di Voltorno—*Liternum*, and *Linternum*, Torre di Patria—*Cumæ*, *Cuma*, and *Cume*, Cuma—near which was *Spelunca Sybillæ Cumanæ*, la Grotta de la Sybilla—*Misenum Promontorium*, and *Portus Misenus*, Cape and Mount Miseno—*Bauli*, destroyed—*Baia*, Castello di Baia—*Puteoli*, Puzzoli—*Neapolis*, and *Parthenope*, Naples—*Insula Megaris*, Castel del Ovo—*Pausilypum*, Monte Pausilypo—*Veseris*—*Herculaneum*, Torre del Greco—*Pompeii Oppidum*, and *Pompeia*, Scafati—*Stabiæ*, and *Stabii*, Castel a mar di Stabia—*Surrentum*, Sorrento—*Minervæ Promontorium*, *Sirenarum*, or *Surrentinum*, Cabo de la Minerva—*Capua*, or *Sicopolis*, stood about two miles from the present Capua, which is called Santa Maria di Capoua—*Casilinum*, near old Capua—*Cales*, Calvi, *Calatia*, Caiazzo—*Calenum*; its ruins lie near Carinola—*Allifæ*, Alifi—*Teanum Sidicinum*, Tiano—*Suessa Aurunca*, Sessa—*Venafrum*, Venafrò—*Atella*, Averfa—*Nola*, Nola—*Suessula*, Castel di Sessola—*Trebula*, Trentola—*Abella*, *Avella*, and *Bella*, Avella Vechia—*Saticula*, Caserta—*Nuceria Alfaterna*, Nocera.—Their Rivers, Lakes, and Mountains,—*Vulturnus fluv.* the Voltorno—*Savo*, or *Satio fluv.* the Savona—*Liternus*, *Clanis*, and *Glanus fluv.* the Clanio, or Patria—*Sebethus fluv.* the

the Fornello—*Sarnus fluv.* the Sarno—*Acherusius Lacus*, and *Palus Acherusia*, the Lake of Collucia—*Lacus Avernus*, the Lake Averno, or di Tepergole—*Lacus Lucrinus*, or *Baianus*, is now only a Marsh—*Gharoneæ Scrobes*, la Grotta del Cane—*Gaurus Mons*, Monte Barbaro—*Tifata Mons*, Monte di Casserta—*Massicus*, or *Falernus Mons*, Monte Dragone—*Vesuvius*, *Veserus*, *Vesbius*, and *Vesvius Mons*, Monte di Somma—*Laetorius Mons*, Mount Letteri—*Callicula*, *Eribanus*, and *Eribianus Mons*, near Carinola.

2. *Picentini*, part of *Principato Citerior*; whose Towns were,—*Salernum*, Salerno—*Picentia*, Vicenza, near Evoli—*Marcina*, Veteri—*Eburi*, Evoli.

III.

MAGNA GRÆCIA.

This Province was divided into Two Parts,—*Apulia*, and *Oenotria*, which were sub-divided into several others less considerable.

APULIA,

Was divided into *Apulia Daunia*, *Apulia Peucetia*, and the Province *Messapia*.

1. *Apulia Daunia*, or *Puglia Piana*, was part of the *Capitanata*, betwixt the Rivers *Fortore* and *Cervaro*, and comprehended,—*Mons Garganus*, Monte di Sant' Angelo—*Agasus Portus*, Porto Græco—*Hurium Oppidum*, Rodia—*Uria*, supposed to be Manfredonia—*Cerebalus fluv.* the *Cervaro*—*Sipontum*, *Sepius*, or *Sipus*, Siponto—*Tea-num Apulum*, Teani—*Luceria*, and *Lucara*, Lucera, and Nocera—*Arpi*, *Argyrippa*, *Lampe*, and *Hippium*, Arpe or Larpe—*Æquulanum*, Troja—*Gerion*, *Geronium*, and *Gerunium*, Tragonata.

2. *Apulia Peucetia*, the other part of *Capitanata* between the Rivers *Cervaro* and *Ofanto*, the Territory of *Bari*, part of the *Basilicata*, and of *Otranto*. This contained,—*Salapina Palus*, Lago Salso—*Salapia*, Salpe—*Aufidus fluv.* the *Ofanto*—*Cannæ*, Canna—*Canusium*, Canosa—*Asculum*, Ascoli—*Barduli*, Barleta—*Turenum*, Trani—*Natiolum*—*Barium*, *Barion*, and *Baris*, formerly *Iapyges*, Bari—*Rubi Rufum*—*Egnatia*, or *Gnatia*, Torre d' Anasso—*Turres Julianæ*, Torre de Puzeglie—*Turres Cæsaris*, Torre Repaguone—*Genusium*, Genosa—*Acherontia*, or *Acherontis*, Chirenza—*Forentum*, or *Ferentum*,

tum, Forenza—Opinum—Bantia, near Petra Galla—*Venusia*, Venosa, the birth-place of Horace—*Mateola*, Matera—*Vultur Mons*, part of the Apennine.

3. *Messapia*, or *Calabria*, whose People were divided into the *Salentini*, and *Calabri*.——1. *Salentini* possessed part of Otranto on this side the Apennine. Their most remarkable Places were,—*Tarentum*, *Oebalia*, *Satyrium*, *Satyreon*, and *Saturum*, Tarento—*Galesus fluv.* the Tara—*Mons Aulon*, near Tarento—*Cberades Insulæ*, the Islands of St. Pelagia and St. Andrea, before the Harbour of Tarento—*Rudia*, *Rhoda*, *Rhodia*, and *Rheda*, Ruia, or Misciagna—*Manduria*, *Mandurium*, and *Manduria*, Mandola, Casal Nuovo, or Andoria—*Safina Portus*, Porto Cesareo—*Neretum*, Nardo—*Callipolis*, Gallipoli—*Uxentum*, Ogento—*Soletum*, *Salantum*, and *Salentia*, Soleto—*Bavota*, Pacavita—*Promontorium Iapygium*, or *Salentinum*, Cape of St. Maria di-Leuca.——2. *Calabri*, possessed part of Otranto, beyond the Appennine; in which were these Towns,—*Brundisium*, or *Brundisium*, Brundisi—*Valetium*, or *Balentium*, San-Marco—*Aletium*, or *Aletia*, Lezze, or Leccia—*Carminianum*—*Lupia*—*Hydrus*, *Hydruntum*, *Hodryus*, *Hydrum*, *Hudrentum*, or *Odrentum*, Otranto—*Basta*, Vasta—*Castrum*, or *Templum Minervæ*, *Minervium*, or *Portus Veneris*, Castro—*Veretum*, or *Baris*, Alessano—*Uria*, *Hyria*, *Uretum*, and *Oiretum*, Oria.

OENOTRIA

Was divided into Two Parts, *Lucania*, or *Lucani*, and *Bruttii*.

1. *Lucania*, whose Inhabitants were named *Lucani*, contained part of Principato citerior, Calabria citerior, and of the Basilicata.—That part of it which was on this side the Apennine, named *Regio Posidoniatum*, had in it the following Towns, and other remarkable Places,—*Templum Junonis Argivæ*, Torre—*Portus Alburnus*, Alfurno—*Pæstum*, *Posidonia*, or *Neptunia*, Rudera Piesti—*Atinum*, Ateno—*Sontia*, Sanza—*Velia*, Elea, *Helea*, or *Hyele*, Castel à Mare della Brucca—*Palinurus Portus*, Palinuro—*Buxentum*, *Pyxus*, *Pyxis*, and *Teuxus*, Polycastro, or Pisciotà—*Blanda*, Blanes—*Laum*—*Alburnus Mons*, Monte di Postiglione—*Mons Calamatus*, *Calamarius*, or *Cathena*, Monte di Capaccio—*Fluvius Silarus*, *Silaris*, or *Siler*, the Sela, or Silaro—*Tanager fluv.* the Negro—*Calor fluv.* the Calore—*Stagnum Salsum*, Fiume Salso—*Hales*, or *Heles fluv.* the Halente—*Elea fluv.* the Pisciotà—*Melpbes fluv.* the Melpho, Melfa, or Melpa.—*Laus fluv.* the Laino—*Posidium*
Promon-

Promontorium, the Cape of Licusa—*Palinurum Promontorium*, the Cape of Palinuro—*Sinus Pæstanus*, or *Posidoniates*, the Golf of Salerno—*Sinus Eleates*, *Velinus*, or *Veliensis*—*Sinus Laus*, the Golf of Polycastro.

That part of Lucania which lay beyond the Apennine Mountains, was called *Ditio Sybaritarum*, and contained these Towns and Rivers—*Metapontum*, and *Metabum*, Torre di Mare—*Siris*, *Heraclea*, *Heracleopolis*, *Leuternia*, *Plius*, *Sigium*, and *Policum*, *Siris* and *Heraclea*, were at first two different Towns, but afterwards became one; *Siris* is now called Torre San-Basilio, and *Heraclea*, Policaro—*Lagaria*, *Lagara*—*Ad vicesimum*,—*Sybaris*, *Thurium*, *Thuriæ*, and *Copiæ*, *Sybari* *Roïinata*—*Muranum*, Morano—*Grumentum*, Clarimonte—*Anca*—*Abellinum Marficum*, Marfico—*Potentia*, Potenzo—*Opinum*, Opido—*Cælianum*, Cigliano—*Acalandra*, or *Calasarna*, *Salandra*—*Badranus fluv.* or *Brada*, the Bradano—*Casuentus fluv.* the Basiento—*Acalandrus fluv.* the Salandrella—*Aciris fluv.* or *Acidios*, the Agri—*Siris*, or *Senicus fluv.* the Senno—*Cylistarnus fluv.* the Racanello—*Sybaris*, *Cochile*—*Crathis fluv.* the Crati.

2. *Bruttii*, part of Lower or Further Calabria, and some part of the Hither. They were divided into the *Cismontani*, and *Transmontani*.

The *Cismontani*, otherwise called *Hipponienses*, or *Rbegini*, had these Towns and other considerable Places,—*Cerilli*, *Cerelli*, and *Carel-læ*, *Cirella*—*Parthenius Portus*,—*Pandosia*, Mondicino—*Clampetia*, or *Dampetia*, Dorano—*Terina*, Nuceria—*Tempsa*, and *Temese*, Torre Loppa—*Lametia*, St. Euphemia, or Cetraro—*Sinus Lametinus*, or *Terinæus*, and *Vibonensis*, the Golf of St. Eufemi—*Vibo valentia*, *Vibone*, or *Hipponium*, Monte Leone—*Portus Herculis*, Formicolo—*Tropæa*, *Tropia*—*Medama*, *Medma*, *Medna*, or *Mesa*, Rosario—*Emporium Navale Medamæ*, supposed to be the same with *Portus Orestis*, Bagnara—*Metaurum*, Oppido—*Taurianum*, or *Tauriana*, near Palma—*Scyllæum*, Sciglio—*Columna Rbegina*—*Posidonium*, or *Neptunium*, Colonna—*Rbegium Julium*, Rheggio—*Nicotera*, Nicodro—*Mamertum*, or *Mamertium*, Mertorano—*Promontorium Lametum*, or *Lampetes*, Cape Souano—*Promontorium Cænis*, or *Scyllæum*, Coda della Volpe—*Promontorium Rbegium*, Cabo dell' Armi—*Promontorium Leucopetra*, or *Brutium*, Ponta della Saetta—*Acheron fluv.* the Fanar—*Ocinarus*, or *Sabatium fluv.* the Sabato—*Angitula fluv.*

the Angitola—*Lamietus fluv.* Lamato—*Aquæ Angitæ*, or *Ancitiæ fluv.* *Aque della Frico*—*Metaurum*, or *Metaurus fluv.* the Maro.

The *Bruttii Transmontani*, formerly called *Locri*, or *Crotoniata*, inhabited the other and greatest Part of Lower Calabria. And their Towns, Rivers, &c. were these,—*Ruscianum*, *Roscianum*, *Ruscia*, and *Navale Thuriorum*, *Rossano*—*Besidia*, *Besignano*—*Consentia*, *Cosenza*—*Crimisa*, or *Chone*, *Leziro*—*Petelia*, and *Petilia*, *Belcastro*—*Caprasia*, *Caprasia*, or *Caprasis*, *Tarfia*—*Brustacia*, *Briatico*, or *Umbratico*—*Siberena*, *Siberina*, *Siverina*, or *Servitina*, *Santa Severina*—*Croton*, or *Crotona*, *Cortona*—*Castra Hannibalis*, *Castelli*—*Scylacium*, *Scylaceum*, or *Scylletium*, *Squillaci*—*Cæcinum*, or *Carcinum*—*Cocintum*, *Stillo*—*Caulon*, *Caulonia*, *Aulonia*, and *Aulon*, *Castro-Vetere*—*Locri Epizephirei*, *Gierazzo*—*Decastidium*, *Castidio*—*Peripolium*, *Mandolaia*—*Tracis fluv.* the *Triunto*—*Hylia fluv.*—*Crimisus fluv.* the *Fiumica*—*Neæthus fluv.* the *Necto*—*Semirus fluv.* the *Alli*—*Æsarus fluv.* the *Esaro*—*Targines fluv.* the *Sagriano*—*Eleporus fluv.* the *Alaro*—*Alex*, *Cæcinus*, *Carcinus*, and *Cæcinum fluv.* the *Alece*—*Promontorium Crimisæ*, the *Cape of Alece*—*Promontorium Lacinium*, *Crotonis*, or *Dioscurias*, *Cape della Colonne*—*Iapygum Promontoria tria*, *Cape della Nave*; *Cape dell' Origano*; and *Cape of Rizzuno*—*Promontorium Scylacæum*, or *Scylacium*, *Cape of Squillaci*, or *di Stallaci*—*Promontorium Cocintum*, *Coccinnum*, *Cæcinum*, and *Carcinum*, *Cape of Stillo*—*Promontorium Zephyrium*, *Cape of Burzano*—*Herculis Promontorium*, *Cape of Spartivento*—*Sinus Scylaceus*, and *Scylleticus*, the *Golf of Squillaci*—*Sinus Locrensis*, or *Bruttius*, the *Golf of Girazzo*—*Sinus Tarentinus*, the *Golf of Tarento*—*Mons Clibanus*, part of *Mount Apennine*.

ARTICLE III. *Of the Islands of Italy.*

The number of Islands, both great and small, that lie near Italy, is very considerable. I shall begin with the least, and rank them in the best Order I can.

1. The Islands near the *Capitanata*, or *Terra di Bari*, *Apulia*, are—*Diomedis*, or *Diomedæ insulæ*:—And the most remarkable of them are these,—*Diomedea insula*, *San Donino*—*Trimitus*, *Tremi*—*Teutria insula*, *Caprara*.

N

2. The

2. The Islands adjoining to the Basilicata and Calabria Citerior, or *Lucania*, are,—In the *Sinus Tarentinus*—*Eleëtris*, or *Febra*, Monte Sardo—In the *Mare Tyrrhenum*,—*Oenotrides insulæ*, which are,—*Pontia insula*, Ponza—*Ischia insula*, Ischia—*Leucasia*, or *Leucosia insula*, Licosa.

3. The Isles near Terra di Lavoro, *Campania*, are,—*Ænaria*, *Inarime*, and *Arime insula*, Isola—*Prochyte insula*, Procita—*Nesis insula*, Nisita—*Megalis*, and *Megalia Statio*, the Castle del Ovo near Naples—*Caprææ*, Capri—*Sirenium Scopuli*, or *Saxa*, or *Sirenusæ*, Gallo and San Pietro.

4. The Islands lying near Campagna di Roma, or *Latium*, are,—*Palmaria*, *Palmaruvola*—*Sinonia*, Sanone—*Pandataria*, Santa Maria.

5. The Islands adjoining to Tuscany, *Etruria*, are,—*Ilva*, or *Æthalia insula*, Elba—*Planaria*, or *Planasia insula*, Pianosa—*Igilium*, or *Ægilium*, Giglio—*Danium*, *Artemisia*, and *Artemita*, Gianuti—*Oglasa*, Monte Christo—*Capraria*, or *Capratia insula*, Capraia—*Urgo*, *Orgon*, or *Goron*, Gorgona—*Mænaria*, Meloria—*Columbaria*, or *Carbaria*, Palmarolo—*Vernaria*, Troja.

SICILY.

Sicily, the largest Island in the Mediterranean Sea, hath been known by these several Names among the Ancients, *Sicilia*, *Sicania*, *Trinacria*, *Trinacia*, *Triquetra*, *Ennæa*, and *Vulcania insula*, *Ætnæa tellus*, and sometimes *Bruttia*. As this Isle is almost of a triangular form, I shall divide the following account of it into Three Parts, according to the number of its Sides; And then mention the Names of the Inland-Towns; of the most remarkable Lakes and Springs; and of the Mountains that are in it.

1. *Siciliæ Latus Boreale*, the North Coast of Sicily, from *Pelorum Promontorium* to *Lilybæum Promontorium*: Along which the most considerable Places were,—*Naulochus*, *Naulocha*, or *Naulochum*, Diveto, at the mouth of the river Malpurtito—*Fanum Dianæ Fascelinæ*—*Mylæ*, Milazzo—*Tyndarium*, or *Tyndaris*, Santa Maria de Tyndaro—*Agathyrna*, or *Agathyrnum*, San-Marco—*Aluntium*, or *Haluntium*, San-Philadelpho—*Calacta*, or *Calata*, destroyed—*Alæsa*, or *Halesa*, Caronia—*Cephalædium Promontorium*, or *Cephaledis Castellum*, Cifalu—*Paropus*—*Himera*, Termini—*Solus*, *Solois*, *Soluntum*, and *Solentum*, Solanto—*Panormus*, Palermo—*Erecta Mons*, and *Castellum*, Monte Pellegrino.

legirino—*Hyccara*, or *Hiccari*, Muro di Carini—*Parthenicum*, la Sala de Parthenico—*Segestanorum Emporium*, Castel à Mare—*Cetaria*—*Aquæ Perticianenses*—*Eryx*, Trapano vecchio—*Drepanum*, and *Drepana*, Trepano—*Ægithallus*, or *Ægitharsus*, Cape of Santo Vito, or St. Theodoro—*Motya*, Isle of St. Pantaleon—*Columbaria insula*, Columbara—*Pelorus*, or *Pelorum Promontorium*, Cape di Faro—*Phalarium Promontorium*, Cape of Rafocalmo—*Melas*, or *Facelinus fluv.* Nuciti—*Longanus fluv.* the river di Castro Reale—*Helicon fluv.* the Olivaro—*Timethus*, or *Timethum fluv.* the Naso—*Chydus fluv.* the Rosmarino—*Alæsus fluv.* the Caronia—*Monalus fluv.* the Pollina—*Himera fluv.* the Armiraglio—*Eleutherus fluv.* the Bajaria—*Orethus fluv.* the Oreto—*Bathys fluv.* the Iati—*Simois*, or *Scamander fluv.* the river of St. Bartholomeo.

2. *Siciliæ Latus Australe*, the Southern Coast of Sicily, from *Lilybæum Promontorium*, Cape Coco, to *Pachynum Promontorium*, the Cape of Passaro. On this Coast were the following Towns, Promontories, and Rivers,—*Lilybæum*, Marsala—*Mazarum*, Mazara—*Elæthium*—*Selinus*, Terra della Pulci—*Thermæ Selinuntiae*, or *Aquæ Labodæ*, or *Laxodæ*, Sciacca—*Pintia*—*Heraclea Minoa*, or *Minoa*, Heraclea—*Camicus*, Siculiano—*Acragas*, or *Agrigentum*, Gergenti—*Oruphace*, a Castle that stood near Gergenti—*Dædalium*—*Phintia*, or *Plutia*, Licata—*Ecnomus Mons*, the Hill of Licata—*Phalarium*—*Gela*, and *Lindii*, Cherfa—*Camerina*, Camarina, *Psaumidis*, and *Hyperia*, Torre di Camerana—*Caucana Portus*, Caucono Porto—*Casmenæ*—*Odyssæ*, or *Edissæ Portus*, Castelluccio Porto—*Pachyni Portus*, Motya—*Odyssæ Promontorium*, Cape of Castelluccio—*Bucra Promontorium*, Cape of Scarami—*Lilybæum Promontorium*, Cape of Marsella—*Mazarus fluv.* the Mazara—*Halycus fluv.* the Platani—*Crimissus fluv.* the left arm of the river Belici—*Hypsæ fluv.* the right arm of the same river—*Isburus fluv.* the Catta Bellota—*Acragas fluv.* the San-Biagio—*Canicus fluv.* the Cannaro—*Himera fluv.* the Salci—*Gela fluv.* the Terra Nuovo—*Vagedrusa fluv.* the Manumuzza—*Archates fluv.* the Drillo—*Hipparis*, or *Camerina fluv.* the Camarana—*Oanus fluv.* the Frasculari—*Hirminius fluv.* the Mauli.

3. *Siciliæ Latus Orientale*, the Eastern Coast of Sicily, from *Pachynum Promontorium*, the Cape of Passaro, to Messina, contained these Towns, Capes, and Rivers,—*Elorum*, or *Helorum*, Baiacheno—*Phænicus Portus*, Falconara—*Naustathmos*, Vindicari—*Olympium*—*Syracusæ*.

—*Syracusæ*, or *Syracossæ*, *Syracusa*; which was divided into these several parts, *Achradina*, or *Acradina*, *Tyche*, *Neapolis*, *Ortygia insula*—*Tapsus Peninsula*, the Island of Manghisi—*Hybla parva*, *Galeotis*, *Megara*, or *Megaritis*, was at the mouth of the *Cataro*—*Xiphonia Augusta*—*Trotilum*, *Bruta*, or *San-Caloiro*—*Catana*, or *Catine*, *Catanea*—*Ulyssis Portus*, *Torre Lognina*—*Naxos*, stood at the mouth of the river *Frigidi*—*Taurominium*, *Tauromenium*, *Tauromenia*, and *Naxos*, *Taormina*—*Portus Tauromitanorum*, *Ochiso*—*Messana*, or *Zancle*, *Messina*—*Promontorium Pachynum*, the Cape of *Passaro*—*Promontorium Plemmyrium*, *Massa*—*Taurus Promontorium*, Cape della *Brucça*—*Promontorium Argenum*, or *Drepanum*, Cape of *St. Alessio*—*Elorus fluv.* the *Abiso*—*Phœnicus fluv.*—*Asinarius fluv.*—*Cacyparis fluv.*—*Alabus fluv.* *Alabis*, or *Alabo*, the *Cotaro*—*Mylas fluv.* the *San Marcellino*—*Pantagias*, or *Pantagies fluv.* the *Porcari*—*Terias fluv.* the *San-Leonardo*—*Eryces fluv.*—*Chrysas fluv.* the *Dittaino*—*Symethus fluv.* the *Iaretta*—*Acis fluv.* the *Acì*—*Taurominius*, or *Onobola fluv.* the *Cantara*.

4. *Siciliæ Urbes Mediterraneæ*, the Inland Towns of Sicily, were,
 —*Eryx*, or *Urbs Helymorum*, *Trapani del Monte*—*Segesta*, *Ægesta*, *Ægestia*, *Ægestos*, and *Dicaëopolis*, *Barbara*—*Halicysæ*, *Salemi*—*Entella*, and *Atala*, *Bitella*—*Ietæ*, *Iato*—*Schera*, *Coriglione*—*Macella*, *Calta Busamar*—*Pirina*—*Morgyna*, *Margana*—*Erbeffus*, the *Grotta*—*Triocala*, or *Tricalum*, *Santa Maria à Monte Virgine*, near *Calta Bellota*—*Ancyra*, *Ancyra*—*Motyum*—*Carconiana*—*Petilianæ*, *Calta Nisceta*—*Caulonia*, *Cauloniana*, and *Calloni*, *Pietre Preccia*—*Nonymna*—*Magella*, *Rosnana*—*Enna*, *Castro-Janni*—*Afforus*, or *Affonum*, *Azaro*—*Tabæ*—*Petra*, or *Petræa*, *Petraglia*—*Noæ*, *Noara*, *Engyum*, *Enguium*, *Egyma*, *Ingluni*, or *Angulone*—*Herbita*, *Nicosia*—*Nomæ Mutistratum*, *Amasta*, and *Ameistratus*, *Mistretta*—*Apollonia*—*Galata*, *Galata*—*Abacænum*, *Tripio*—*Capytium*, *Capitio*, or *Capuzzi*—*Galaria*, or *Galarina*, *Gagliano*—*Imachara*, *Traiana*—*Centuripe*, or *Centuripinum*, *Centorbe*—*Agyrium*, and *Agurium*, *St. Philipppo d' Agironna*, the native place of *Diodorus Siculus*, a celebrated Historian—*Symæthum*, *Racabulto*—*Tissa*, *Randazo*—*Ætna Urbs*, *Inessa*, *Inessum*, and *Ennesia*, *Mascali*—*Adranum*, *Aderno*—*Hybla major*, *Paderno*—*Murgontium*, *Morgentium*, and *Murgentia*, lay near the mouth of the river *Iaretta*—*Hergetium*, or *Sergentium*, *Rajalbuto*—*Capitoniana*—*Palica*—*Leontium*, or *Leontini*, *Lentini*—*Erbeffus*, *Palazzuolo*—*Cacyrum*,

—*Cacyrum*, *Caffaro*—*Eryce*, *Eryca*, and *Eruca*, near Monte Catalano—*Menæ*, *Menena*, or *Menenum*, *Menco*—*Philosophiana*, *Piazza* or *Chezza*—*Echetla*—*Acraë*, *Santa Maria d'Arcya*—*Acrillæ*—*Callipolis*, or *Bidius*, *Muscalis*—*Eobæa*, *Lycodia*—*Neetum*, or *Neetum*, *Noto*—*Casinenæ*, *Scicali*—*Bidis*, *San Giovanni de Bedini*—*Mutyce*—*Hybla minor*, or *Heræa*, *Ragusa*.

5. The Lakes and Fountains of Sicily are—*Pergusa Lacus*, or *Pergus*, *Pergusa*—*Palicorum Fons Menenius*, or *Palicinus*, *Naptia*—*Concheus Lacus*, or *Petrensis*, the Lake of *Petra*—*Camarinæ Lacus*, or *Palus*, the Lake of *Camarana*—*Cyane Fons*, the *Pisma*.

6. The Mountains of Sicily are—*Ætna Mons*, *Monte Gibello*, or *Mount Ætna*, a burning Mountain—*Mons Pelorus*, *Pelorias*, or *Nep-tunius*, *Mount Namari*—*Montes Hyblæi*, *Monte San-Marcellino*—*Montes Heræi*, or *Junonii*, *Monte Artesino*—*Maro Mons*, the *Musumeli*, or *Musumeli*—*Montes Nebrodes*, or *Neurodi*, the *Madonia*—*Gemelli Colles*—*Cratas Mons*—*Eryx Mons*, *Mount Trapani*.

Of the small Islands that lie round Sicily.

These Islands may be divided into Three Parts. Those on the North of Sicily were called *Æoliæ*, *Liparæorum*, *Liparensium*, *Hephæstides*, *Vulcaniæ*, *Vulcani*, and *Plotæ*. Those on the West, being three in number, were in general named *Ægades*. And as for those on the South, each had its particular name.

1. The *Æoliæ insulæ* were these, Eight in number—*Lipara insula*, or *Meligunis*, *Lipari*—*Hiera*, *Thermessa*, *Thermissa*, *Vulcania*, *Vulcani*, and *Hephæstias*, *Volcano*—*Ericusa*, or *Ericodes*, *Alicur*—*Phænicusa*, or *Phænicodes*, *Felicur*—*Didyme*, or *Gemella*, *Saline*—*Hicesia*—*Strongyle*, or *Domus Æolia*, *Stromboli*—*Euonymos insula*, *Isca Bianca*. To which some add *Herculis insula*.

2. The Islands on the West of Sicily, named *Ægates*, are—*Phorbantia*, *Levenzo*—*Ægusa*, or *Æthusa*, *Limosa*—*Hiera*, *Sacra*, or *Maritima*, *Maretamo*.

3. The Islands on the East of Sicily are,—*Melita*, *Melite*, *Maltache*, *Maltachia*, and *Ogygia*, the Island of *Malta*, whose chief Towns were—*Melita*, *Medina*, or *Civita Vecchia*—*Junonis fanum*, *Castello di Sant' Angelo*—*Herculis Portus*, of which the remains are still to be seen on the South of the Island. Near *Melita*, was,—*Gaulos insula*, the Island of *Gozo*.

CORSICA.

This Island was called *Corfica*, *Cyrnus*, *Corfis*, *Cursea*, *Cerneatis*, *Sidis*, and sometimes *Tyros*. The Towns, and other considerable Places in it, were—*Centurinorum oppidum*, or *Centurinum*, *Centuri*—*Clunium*, Santa Catharina—*Mantinorum oppidum*, Bastia—*Ara Tutelæ*, Torre Pelerina—*Favonii portus*, Porto Favono—*Alista*, Porto vecchio—*Rubra*, Porto nuovo—*Palla*, or *Pallæ*, San-Bonifacio—*Promontorium Sacrum*, Cape Corso—*Promontorium Vagum*, Cape of Brigalino—*Promontorium Granianum*, Cape of Erbicara—*Tavola fluv.* the Galo—*Rhotanus fluv.* the Tavignano—*Sacer fluv.* the Orbo—*Stagnum Dianæ*, Stagno di-Diana—*Insula Capraria*, the Island Capraia—*Canelata*, San-Fiorenzo—*Casalus Sinus*, Piaggia di-Cosar—*Urcinium*, Adiazzo—*Paula*, Porto Polo—*Titianus Portus*, the Gulf of Tallano—*Ficaria*, Ficari—*Marianum Oppidum*, Casa Barbarica—*Volerius*, or *Vilerius fluv.* the San-Fiorenzo—*Circidius fluv.* the Ripe—*Locra fluv.* the Capitello—*Titianus fluv.* the Ornano—*Ficarius fluv.* the Ficari—*Tilox promontorium*, Cape Martello—*Attium promontorium*, Punta di Laccivolo—*Viriballum promontorium*, Cape of Cabri, or of Gargano—*Ruber Mons promontorium*, Monte Rosso, and Capo Rosfi—*Rhium promontorium*, Cape of Casa Barbarica—*Mariana Colonia*, or *Nicea*, Cape of Santa Maria—*Aleria*, or *Alalia*, Leria—*Ostrico*, Ostricone—*Palania*, or *Palanta*, Balagna—*Opinorum oppidum*, Opini—*Talcinorum oppidum*, or *Talcinum*, Talcini—*Tarabinorum vicus*, Vico—*Aluca*, Alota—*Mons Aureus*, Golo—*Præsidium*.

SARDINIA.

The Island of Sardinia, named by the Ancients *Sardinia*, *Sardo*, *Ichnusa*, and *Sandaliotis*, contained these Towns, and other remarkable Places—*Plubium*, Santa Reparata—*Juliola*, Castro di-Doria—*Erebantium promontorium*, Cape de la Testa, or di Santa Reparata—*Urſi promontorium*, Cape of Orſo—*Tibula*, or *Tibulæ*, Castro Arragoneſe—*Turris Libiſſonis*, Torre—*Tilium*, or *Tillium*, Argentera—*Nymphæus portus*, Porticivolo—*Corax*, Algeri—*Oſoca*, or *Othoca*, Oſko—*Bofa*, Bofa—*Neapolis*, or *Neapoli*, or Oriftagni—*Sardopatoris Fanum*, Cape of Fraſca—*Gorditanum promontorium*, Cape of Monte Falcone—*Hermæum*, or *Mercurii promontorium*, Cape of La Caccia—*Crassum*

—*Crassum promontorium*, Cape of Argentera—*Termus fluv.* the Arragonese—*Thyrus fluv.* the Thyrsus—*Sacer fluv.* the Sacro—*Sulci*, or *Sulchi*, Palma di Sole—*Peninsula*, Parignano—*Biota*, Biora, or *Bitbia*, Porto Bota—*Suchense*, or *Sulcense promontorium*, La Punta dell' Uga—*Herculis portus*, Chia—*Calaris*, *Caralis*, *Carales*, or *Carala*, Cagliari—*Scarapos*, Scarabos—*Sulpicius*, or *Solpicius portus*, unknown—*Luguidonensium*, or *Luquidonensium portus*, Lagoliaſto—*Feronia*, Santa Maria Navareſe—*Olbia*, or *Ulbia*, Olbia Ruinata—*Olbianus portus*, the Gulf of Sinifcola, or of Poſala—*Cunicularium promontorium*, Cape Pullo—*Columbaria promontorium*, the Cape of Sarda—*Sæprus fluv.* the Scarabos—*Cedris fluv.* the Cedro—*Æſare*, or *Æſoro*, Occari—*Saralapis*, or *Sorabilis*, Sarlape—*Valentia*, or *Valeria*, Valentino—*Luquido*, Loconi—*Fanum Carifi*, or *Canuſi*, Favi—*Nora*, Nori—*Ferraria*, lay near Cape Ferrato—*Sufalius vicus*, San-Pedro—*Lefa*, San-Gavino—*Leſitanæ Aquæ*, or *Thermæ*, near San-Gavino—*Uſellis Colonia*, Oriſtagni—*Metalla*, Civita di-Glifia—*Gurulis*, *Ogrillis*, or *Goryllis*, whoſe ſituation is unknown—*Inſanæ Montes*, Monti di Canelle.

There are ſeveral ſmall Iſlands round Sardinia, which are—*Nymphæa inſula*, Paraguana—*Phintonis*, or *Fintonis inſula*, Figo—*Foffa*, or *Taphros inſula*, Roſſa—*Herculis inſulæ duæ*, Afinaria and Piana—*Diabate inſula*, Faluga—*Bertula inſula*, Coffia di-Donna—*Hieracum*, or *Accipitrum inſula*, Santo Pietro—*Plumbaria*, or *Plumbea inſula*, Piana—*Enofis inſula*, Sant' Antioco—*Boaria*, or *Boaris inſula*, il Foro—*Bucina inſula*, la Vacca—*Cunicularia inſula*, Pullo—*Ficaria*, or *Rurana inſula*, Cortelazo—*Collodes inſ.* Serpentera—*Heras Lutra*, unknown—*Belerides inſ.* Sanguinare—*Hermæa*, or *Mercurii inſula*, Tavolaro, or Tolara.

Other Diviſions of antient Italy.

There have been ſeveral Diviſions of ancient Italy; every Author that hath deſcribed this part of Europe having divided it in a particular manner. I ſhall not here take notice of the Diviſions of it made by Ptolemy, Strabo, and Paulus Diaconus, becauſe they have not been uſed by the ancient Hiſtorians; but ſhall ſet down only thoſe made by the Emperors Auguſtus, Antonine, and Conſtantine.

The

The Division of Italy by Augustus.

By this Division, which occurs in Pliny, Italy was divided into Eleven Regions.

1. *Regio prima*, comprehended *Latium vetus & novum, cum Campania*, the Campagna di Roma, and the greatest part of the Campagna of Italy : of which Rome and Capua were the chief Cities.

2. *Regio secunda*, comprehended the *Picentini* and *Hirpini*, part of the *Principato citerior*, and all the *Principato ulterior*.

3. *Regio tertia*, contain'd the *Apuli Dauni, Peucetii, Messapii, Salentini, Calabri, Lucani*, and *Bruttii*, part of *Principato citerior*, and of the *Capitanata*, the territories of Otranto, and Bari, the *Basilicata*, and the Upper and Lower Calabria.

4. *Regio quarta*, contain'd the *Frentani, Peligni, Marrucini, Marsi, Vestini, Samnites*, and *Sabini*, part of Further Abruzzo, all Hither Abruzzo, the County of Molissa, part of the *Capitanata*, of the *Terra di Lavora*, of the Duchy of Spoleto, and Sabio.

5. *Regio quinta*, contain'd *Picenum*, or the *Picentini*, part of the Marquisate of Ancona, and of Further Abruzzo.

6. *Regio sexta*, contained *Umbria*, and *Umbri*, part of the Marquisate of Ancona, and of Romagna, the Duchy of Urbin, part of the *Perusin*, of the County of Citta Castellana, and most of the Duchy of Spoleto.

7. *Regio septima*, comprehended *Etruria*, or the *Tusci* and *Etrusci*, the Dominions of the Great Duke, the Republic of Lucca, part of *Carfagnano*, and of the State of Genoa, the Duchies of Massa, Carrara, and Castro, the Patrimony of St. Peter, the County of Ronciglione, part of the *Perusin*, and all the *Orvietano*.

8. *Regio octava*, contain'd *Gallia Cispadana*, the Dominions of the Dukes of Parma, of Modena, and Mirandola, the *Bolognese*, part of the *Mantuan*; of the *Ferrarese*, part of Romagna, and the greater part of Romagna Florentina.

9. *Regio nona*, contained *Liguria*, and *Ligures*, all the coast of Genoa, part of Piedmont, the Marquisate of Salusses, the County of Nice, most of Montferrat, and of the Duchy of Milan beyond the Po.

10. *Regio decima*, contained *Venetia*, and the *Veneti, Carni, Istri*, and *Iapydes*, Istria, Friuli, the *Bellunese*, the *Cadorin*, part of the Trentin,

Trentin, the Vicentin, the Marchia Trevisana, part of the Veronese, the Dogado, the Polesin of Rovigo, and part of the Ferrarese.

II. *Regio undecima*, contained *Gallia Transpadana*, part of the Veronese, most of the Mantuan, the Bressan, the Cremonese, part of the Trentin, the Bergamasco, the Valteline, the Cremasco, the Duchy of Milan on this side the Po, the Subjects of the Swissers, the Lordship of Verceil, part of Montferrat and Piedmont, the Valley of Aosta, and some small part of Dauphiné.

The Distribution made by the Emperor Antoninus.

According to this, Italy was divided into XVI. Provinces; viz.

- I. *Campania*.
- II. *Tuscia cum Umbria*, chief Town, Rome.
- III. *Nursia*, chief Town, *Reate*.
- IV. *Flaminia*, ch. Town, *Ravenna*.
- V. *Picenum*, ch. Town, *Asculum*.
- VI. *Liguria*, ch. Town, *Mediolanum*.
- VII. *Venetia cum Istria*, ch. Town, *Aquileia*.
- VIII. *Alpes Cottiae*, and *Apenninus*, ch. Town, *Genua*.
- IX. *Samnium*, ch. Town, *Beneventum*.
- X. *Apulia cum Calabria*, ch. Town, *Tarentum*.
- XI. *Lucania*, ch. Town, *Regium*.
- XII. *Rhætia prima*.
- XIII. *Rhætia secunda*.
- XIV. *Sicilia*.
- XV. *Corfica*.
- XVI. *Sardinia*.

The Division of Italy by Constantine.

The Division made by this Emperor, and inserted in the *Notitia Imperii*, contained XVII. Provinces, Ten of which were under the Vicar of Rome, and Seven under the Vicar of Italy. The ten first were,

1. *Latium & Campania*, Campagna di Roma, and Terra di Lavoro, in which were *Roma*, *Capua*, and *Neapolis*.

2. *Tuscia & Umbria*, most part of the Dominions of the Great Duke; the Territory of Lucca, part of the Republic of Genoa; the Duchies of Massa, Carrara, and Castro; the Patrimony of St. Peter;

Orvietano, part of the Perugin, of the Duchy of Urbino, and of Romagna.

3. *Picenum Suburbicarium*, part of the Marquisate of Ancona, and of Further Abruzzo.

4. *Valeria*, the greatest part of the Duchy of Spoleto, the Sabio, part of Campagna di Roma, and of Further Abruzzo.

5. *Samnium*, part of Further and Hither Abruzzo, part of the Capitanata, and of the Terra di Lavora, and the County of Moliffa.

6. *Apulia & Calabria*, part of the Capitanata, the Territories of Bari and Otranto.

7. *Lucania & Bruttii*, part of the Principato Citerior, the Basilicata, and Upper and Lower Calabria.

8. *Sicilia*, the Island of Sicily.

9. *Sardinia*, the Island of Sardinia.

10. *Corfica*, the Island of Corfica.

The Seven Provinces under the Vicar of Italy, were,

1. *Venetia & Istria*, Istria, Friuli, Marchia Trevisana, the Cadorin, the Bellunese, the Padouan, the Vicentin, the Dogado, the Polesin of Rovigo, and part of the Ferrarese.

2. *Æmilia*, the Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Mirandola, and part of the Mantuan.

3. *Flaminia*, and *Picenum Annonarium*, the Bolognese, part of the Ferrarese, Romagna, and the Duchy of Urbino.

4. *Liguria*, the Duchy of Milan on this side the Po, part of Piedmont, the Cremonese, Cremasco, Bergamasco, the Bressan, and part of the Mantuan.

5. *Alpes Cotticæ*, part of Piedmont, of Montferrat, and of the Duchy of Milan; the Subjects of the Swissers, the Valteline, part of the Trentin, and of Bergamasco.

6. *Rhætia prima*, the Grisons, the Veronese, the County of Tirol, with its Dependencies as far as the Lake of Constance.

7. *Rhætia secunda*, part of Swabia and Bavaria.

C H A P. XI.

Of A S I A.

ASIA, the largest by far of the Three Continents known to the Ancients, was parted from Europe by the river Tanais or Don; from Africa by the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez; and on all other sides was bounded by Seas. It may be divided into three general parts; namely, the Northern, the Western, and the Southern.

The Northern part of Asia.

This Part of Asia contains the least known Inhabitants of that vast Region. The Ancients had but an imperfect notion of them; and now, that Geography hath been improved by the Observations of Travellers, we know very little more of them than our Ancestors did. This part is divided into these several countries; *Sarmatia*, *Scythia*, *Serica Regio*, and *Terra Septentrionalis Incognita*, or Parts unknown.

S A R M A T I A.

Sarmatia was otherwise called *Sauromatia*, and the Inhabitants were named *Sarmatæ*, *Sauromatæ*, *Syrmatæ*, *Jazabatæ*, *Exomatæ*, and *Ixomatæ*. It was bounded on the West by the *Pontus Euxinus*, *Palus Mæotis*, and *Tanais*, the Black Sea, Sea of Zabacche, and river Don; on the North, by the river *Rha* or *Volga*; on the East, by the same river, and part of the Caspian Sea, or of *Bacchu*; and on the South, by Mount *Caucasus*, or *Elbours*. It is now part of the Dominions of *Moscovy* in Asia, with *Astracan*, *Circassia*, *Georgia*, *Casan*, and *Siberia*. That Country was formerly possessed by several People, who had no fix'd Habitation.

The chief of them were—*Mæotæ*, *Mæotici*, or *Mæotidæ*, part of *Circassia* towards the Sea of Zabacche—*Iaxamatæ*, the People that dwelt about the mouth of the *Tanais*—*Arichi*, or *Arrechi*, near the Caspian Sea—*Themæotæ*—*Tirambæ*—and *Conapseni*, whose situation

is unknown, only that they lived near the Caspian Sea.—In the middle of the Country dwelt—*Siraceni*, part of *Circassia*—*Pseffi*, or *Sempfi*—*Asturiani*, part of *Astracan*—*Alani*—*Zinchi*, or *Sindi*, part of *Circassia* bordering upon the Black Sea.—The *Melanclæni*, *Sapotbrenæ*, *Scymnitæ*, and *Amazones*, inhabited that part which lies between the *Volga* and the *Montes Hippici*, or *Mazarisc*—*Cercetæ*, on the North Coast of the Black Sea.—Next were the *Eniochi*, or *Heniochi*, part of *Circassia* towards Mount *Elbours*—*Coraxi*—*Suani*, the Northern part of *Mengrelia*.—Between the *Montes Ceraunii* and the river *Rha*, dwelt the *Erinæi*, *Vali*, *Serbi*, and *Udæ*.—Close to the Caspian Sea—the *Olondæ*, *Ifondæ*, and *Gerri*.—Between Mount *Caucasus* and the *Montes Ceraunii*—*Tusci*—and *Diduri*.—Along the windings of the river *Rha*—*Asæi*—*Phtbirophagi*—*Mateni*—*Nesiotæ*—*Perierbidi*—*Suardeni*—*Chænides*.—Above them—*Modacæ*—and *Bafiliscæi*, *Bafilidæ*, or *Regii*, supposed to be *Siberia*.—And last of all—*Hyperborei*.—The Towns belonging to the *Sarmatæ*, were, *Exopolis*—and *Navaris*, upon the *Tanais*—*Tanais*, at the mouth of the river of the same name, probably *Asoph*—*Paniardis*—*Patarue*—*Azara*—*Tyrambe*—*Gerusa*—and *Mepata*—upon the *Palus Mæotis*, or Sea of *Zabacche*—*Azaraba*, upon the *Rhombites minor*, now called the *Copa*, which runs between *Mengrelia* and Mount *Elbours*—*Auchis*, upon the river *Pfathis*.—Upon the river *Anticites*—*Suruba*—*Corusia*—*Saraca*.—Upon Mount *Corax*—*Abunis*—*Nassunia*—*Alma*.

The Rivers of *Sarmatia* were—*Tanais*, the *Don*, which discharges itself into the *Palus Mæotis*—As do also the *Marubius*—*Rhombites Major* & *Minor*—*Theophanius*—*Atticitus*—*Pfathis*—and *Vardanus*, whose modern names are not exactly known. The other Rivers of *Sarmatia*, namely those that discharge themselves into the Caspian Sea, are—*Rha*, the *Volga*—*Soana*—*Alonta*—and *Udon*.

The chief Mountains in this Country, were—*Caucasus Mons*, Mount *Caucasus*, or *Elbours*—*Hippici Montes*—*Ceraunii Montes*.

SCYTHIA intra Imaum.

Scythia is a general Name given to the Northern Parts of Asia, and to some of the adjoining parts of Europe; the Inhabitants whereof have been called *Scythians*. *Scythia* was divided into two Parts, *Scythia intra Imaum*, and *extra Imaum*.

Scythia

Scythia intra Imaum comprehended the Turquestan, and part of Great Tartary. It was inhabited by several People, whose names are indeed mentioned in ancient Authors, but it is notwithstanding difficult to fix their exact situation; because they had no certain Abode, but lived in Tents, and kept in Hoords, as many of them do to this day.

Those People were,—*Iaxartæ—Sacæ—Galaetophagi—Massagetæ—Dabæ—Issedones—Ariacæ—Rhymmici—Pæficæ—Amardi—Histæ—Edones—Camæ—Camacæ—Euchatæ—Cotieri—Antariani—Pialæ—Arimaspi*, or *Cacidari—Asæi—Oetei—Alani—Agathyræ—Sufobeni—Alanoræ—Syebi—Tectofages—Anaræi—Tapuræi—Safones—Zarata—Tabieni—Tybiacæ—Iastæ—Aspisii—Norossi—Cachagæ—Aoræ—Norosbes—Machetegi—Samnitæ—Rbobosci—Asmani—Panardi—Canodipsas Regio—Coraxi—Asiotæ—Orgæ—Scetiani—Masæi.*

It would be a fruitless attempt, to endeavour to find, and mark out exactly, the particular Situation of those several People; for though they are mentioned in the ancient Geographers, History doth not afford us the least light in this point.

SCYTHIA extra Imaum,

Comprehends the Mongul and Kalmuck Tartars; and contained the following People,—*Abii Scythæ*, sometimes named only *Abii*, and placed by some in Asia, and by others in Europe, because probably they had no fixed abode—*Hippophagi Scythæ—Chata Scythæ—Chauranæi Scythæ—Auzacitis Regio—Casia Regio—Achassa Regio.* The Towns belonging to them were,—*Auzacia—Issedon Scythica—Chaurana—and Soeta.*

SERICA, or SERUM REGIO,

Is, according to some, the Bogdoi-Tartars; according to others, the Kingdom of Cathay and the Northern part of China; or else, the Kingdoms of Tangut and Niuche. The *Seres* were divided into several People, whose situation is at present unknown.

They were,—*Seres—Anthropophagi—Garinæi—Rhabanæi—An-nibi—Sizyges—Damnæ—Pialæ—Asmiræi—Oecharæ—Issedones—Throanæ—Aspacaræ—Itaguri—Bata—Ottorocoræ.*

Their Towns were,—*Sera—Damna—Piada—Asmiræa—Throa-
na—Iffedon—Aspacara—Drosache—Palliana—Thogara—Abragana
—Daxata—Orosana—Ottorocora—Solana.*

TERRA SEPTENTRIONALIS INCOGNITA.

This part, whose Inhabitants were by the Ancients named *Hyperborei Scythæ*, is what we now call Northern or Moscovite Tartary. There were some Mountains in it known to the Ancients by the name of *Montes Riphæi*, or *Ripæi*, now, the Mountains of Stolpe, or Oby.

C H A P. XII.

The Western, or Middle, Part of ASIA.

THIS, the most considerable and best cultivated Part of Asia, was divided into Five principal Countries; namely,—*Asia Minor—Syria—Armenia—Arabia*—and the *Persian* or *Parthian Empire*.

ARTICLE I.

Of ASIA MINOR.

Asia Minor, now called Anatolia, or Natolia, is divided into the following several Provinces.

MYSLA.

Myfia, which is part of Natolia, is divided into *Myfia Minor*—and *Myfia Major*.

1. *Myfia Minor*, was bounded, on the North and East, by the river *Rhyndacus*; on the South, by *Troas*; and on the West, by the *Hellepont* and part of the *Propontis*. The chief Towns, and other remarkable Places in it, were,—*Cyzicus, Cyzicum, Arctonesos, Arconesus, Delionis*, or *Dindymis*, *Chizico*, where was a fine Harbour, a Castle, and Towers of Marble. The ruins of it are now called *Spiga*, or *Palormo—Parium, Adrastia, Pario*, at the mouth of the *Granicus*
—*Lampsacus*,

—*Lampsacus*, *Pityusa*, *Pityæssa*, *Laomedontia*, *Abarnis*, *Aparnis*, and *Abarpis*, *Lampfico*—*Pæsus*, *Pæsum*, and *Apæsum*, was between *Parium* and *Lampsacus*, and the Inhabitants, upon the destruction of their Town, retired to *Lampsacus*—*Percote*, or *Percope*, which some place in *Troas*—*Priapos*, *Laspi*—*Scepsis*—*Germe*, *Germa*, or *Hiera Germa*, near *Cyzicus*, was destroyed by an Earth-quake—*Apollonia*, or *Affos*, on the river *Rhyndacus*—*Miletopolis*, near the Source of the *Rhyndacus*—*Colonæ*, or *Callicolona*, which others place in *Troas*, is now destroyed—*Gergethium*, *Gergetha*, or *Gergithe*—*Dindymus Mons*, a Mountain near *Cyzicus*—*Rhyndacus fluv.* or *Lycus*, the *Artacho*—*Æsepus fluv.*—*Granicus fluv.* or *Grenicus*, the *Lazzara*, near which *Darius* was defeated by *Alexander the Great*.

2. *Myfia Major*, had the river *Caicus* on the South, the *Scamander* on the North, part of *Mare Ægeum* on the West, and *Asia propria* on the East. The chief Places in it were,—*Pergamum*, or *Pergamus*, *Pergamo*, the Capital of this *Myfia*—*Perperene*—*Pitane*, *San Georgio*—*Adramyttium*, *Adramytteium*, or *Adramytteos*, *Landrimiti*—*Astyra*—*Thebes Campus*, near *Adramyttium*—*Trajanopolis*, between *Adramyttium* and *Antandros*—*Antandros*, *San Dimitri*—*Palæ*—*Scepsis*—*Affus*—*Thyatira*, *Pelopia*, *Semiramis*, and *Eschate Mysorum*—*Cisthena*—*Chrysa*—*Gargara*—*Andera*—*Caicus*, *Astræus*, *Adurus*, or *Pauræus fluv.* the *Girmafti*—*Scamander*, or *Scamandrus*, *Palefcamandria*.

TROAS.

Troas, or the Kingdom of *Troy*, which some affirm to have been part of *Phrygia Minor*, lay between the two *Myfia*'s. Its principal Towns, and other considerable Places, were,—*Percote*—*Abydus*, the Castle of the *Dardanelles* on the *Asia*-side—*Arisba*—*Dardanium Urbs* & *Promontorium*, from which the *Trojans* were called *Dardani*—*Rhæteum*—*Sigeum Urbs* & *Promontorium*, the Town and Cape of *Janizzari*, near which was *Achilles's tomb*—*Troja*, or *Ilium*, famous for its ten years siege, now in ruins—*Lectum Promontorium*, Cape of *Scorpiata*—*Portus Achæorum*—*Colonæ*—*Callicolona*, or *Pulcra Colona*, a town on the *Simois*—*Colonia Troas*—*Antigonia Alexandria*, or only *Alexandria Troas*—*Acheium*, near *Troas*—*Cebrenia*, part of *Troas*, the town in it named *Cebrina*—*Larissa*—*Hamaxitus*—*Polichna*—*Marpeffus*, *Marmeffus*, or *Marmisus*—*Gergitium*, *Gergythos*, or *Ger-*
gethos

gethos—Ophryneum—Hermotum—Astyra—Neandria, or *Neandros*, a Town and Cape of that name—*Zelesia*, or *Zelia*, at the foot of mount *Ida—Ida Mons*, a mountain in the middle of *Troas—Cotylus Mons*, joins to mount *Ida*.—The Rivers of *Troas* are,—*Scamander*, otherwise called *Xanthus*, *Palæscamandria—Simois*, which falls into the *Scamander—Andricus*, which also falls into the *Scamander—Granicus*, the *Lezzara—Æsepus*, or *Æsapus*, the *Spiga—Rhesus—Heptaporus—Caresus*—and *Rhodius*—were not to be found in *Pliny's* time—*Selleis—Præctium*.

ÆOLIA, or ÆOLIS.

Æolia was so called from the *Æoles*, a People of *Greece*, who planted a Colony there. It was bounded, on the North and South, by the rivers *Caicus* and *Hermus*; on the East, by *Asia propria*; and on the West, by part of the *Mare Ægeum*. The chief Towns in it were, —*Elæa—Cydænis—Canæ*, or *Cana*, a Town and Promontory near the river *Caicus—Grynium*, or *Grynia—Myrina—Cyme*, *Cyma*, or *Cumæ*, *Foia Nova*, or *Castri—Larissa*, *Larissæ*, or *Phriconis—Phocæa—Neon Tichos*, or *Novus Murus—Attalia—Posidea—Ægæ—Temnos—Cilla—Notium—Ægiræssa—Pitana*—and *Ascanius Portus*. The two Rivers of *Æolia* which are known, are these,—*Caicus fluv.* the *Girmaſti*, or *Castri—Hermus fluv.* the *Sarbat*.

IONIA.

Ionia was another Grecian Colony, reaching along the Sea-shore from the river *Hermus* to the *Mæander*, and somewhat beyond this last. The most considerable Towns in it were,—*Smyrna*, *Smyrna—Leuca*, or *Leucæ—Clazomenæ*, *Grine—Erythræ*, or *Cnopupolis—Cyssus*, or *Cyssuntus Portus—Corycus Portus—Teos*, *Teios*, or *Atbamas*, *Suſor—Eræ—Myonnesus—Lebedos*, *Lacerea—Colophon*, *Altobosco*, or *Belveder—Notium—Ephesus*, *Ephesus—Trogylum Promontorium—Neapolis—Priene*, *Palathia—Myus—Hippus—Heraclea*, or *Latmos—Mylassa*, *Melazzo—Magnesia ad Mæandrum*, *Magnesia*.—To which some add,—*Phocæa*, or *Phocis*, *Foglia vecchia*, placed by others in *Æolia*. In *Ionia* was also,—*Mimas Mons*—And these Rivers,—*Hermus fluv.* the *Sarabat—Pactolus*, or *Chryſoroas fluv.* which falls into the *Hermus—Meles fluv.* which washes the walls of *Smyrna—Cayſtrus fluv.* the *Chias*, or *Chaici—Mæander*, *Mæandrus*, or *Anabæmus*, the *Madre*.

CARIA.

C A R I A.

This Province was bounded by the Rivers Mæander, Lycus, Xanthus, Calbis, and part of the Ægean Sea; and contained these four Divisions,—*Caria—Doris—Caria Peræa—and Caria Mediterranea*. The chief Towns, and other considerable Places in each of these, were,—In *Caria—Iassus*, a Town and Island near *Caria—Bargylia*, or *Bargylos—Myndus*, or *Mindus*, San-Pietro—*Miletus*, *Pityusa*, or *Anaëtoris*, destroyed—In *Doris—Halicarnassus*, or *Zephyria*, *Halicarnassus—Telmisus—Ceramus—Bargasa—Cnidus*, or *Gnidus*, *Triopia*, and *Triopium*, Cio, or Cape Erio—*Sibde—Medmassa*, or *Medmasus—Euranium—Pedasa*, or *Pedasum—Loryma*, *Larumna*, *Larymna*, or *Doryma*, Maxi—*Euthane*, or *Euthene—Scopias promontorium*, a Cape at the farthest parts of *Doris*—In *Caria Peræa*, called otherwise *Peræa Rhodiorum*, because it was over against the isle of Rhodes, and had been subject thereto, were these Towns,—*Physcus*, or *Pystus*, Phiesco—*Caunus*, Magri, or Rosa—*Calynda—Dædala—Idyma*, or *Idymus*—The Towns of *Caria Mediterranea* were these,—*Arpasa*, or *Harpasus—Antiochia ad Mæandrum—Trapezopolis—Aphrodisias—Apollonia—Orthosia—Amyzon—Mæandropolis—Alabanda—Stratonicea—Alinda—Mylasa—Hydissa—Theangela*.

L Y C I A.

Lycia lay along the Sea-Coast, the Sea washing the Southern part of it; and on the other sides was bounded by *Caria*, *Pisidia*, and *Pamphylia*. Its chief Towns were,—*Calinda—Telmessus—Xanthus—Patara*, *Sataros*, or *Arfinoe*, *Patera—Antiphellus*, *Phellus*, and *Habessus*, *Antiphello—Andriace*, *Gatopoli—Aperræ*, or *Apyre*, *Phinica—Myra*, *Strumita—Limyra*, or *Lamyra—Olympus—Sacrum*, or *Chelidonium Promontorium*, Cape *Chelidoni—Phaselis—Cydna—Symbra—Oëtapolis—Comba—Sidyma—Pinara—Araxa—Tlos—Corydalla—Simena—Rhodia—Trebenda*. There were in it these Mountains,—*Cragus*—and *Chimæra—Cabalia*—and *Mylias*, were two small Districts of *Lycia*. The Rivers of it were,—*Xanthus*—and *Limyra*.

L Y D I A, or MÆ O N I A.

Lydia, called at first *Mæonia*, was bounded by *Ionia*, the rivers *Hermus* and *Caistrus*, and Mount *Sipilus*. Its chief Towns were,—

P

Sardes,

Sardes, or *Sardis*, now *Sardo*, on mount *Tmolus*, *Timolus*, or *Tempis*—*Alyattis*—*Hypæpa*—*Thyatira*, *Pelopia*, or *Eubippa*, *Ak-Hissar*—*Hierocæsarea*—*Hyrcania*, or *Justinianopolis*—*Mosteni*, or *Mostena*—*Nacrasa*, or *Acraſus*—*Sipylus Mons*—and *Magnesia ad Sipylum*—*Philadelphia*, *Filadelfia*—*Nyſa*—*Tralles*, or *Trallis*, *Chara*—*Metropolis*—*Tripolis*—*Nicopolis*—*Pythopolis*—*Atbymbra*—*Acharaca*—*Plutonium*—*Charonea*—*Ægara*—*Juliagordus*—*Polychalandus*—*Maſtaura*—*Briula*—*Aromata*.

PHRYGIA,

Was named *Phrygia Magna*, in contradistinction to *Phrygia Minor*, which lay between the rivers *Simois* and *Scamander*. *Phrygia Magna* was near the center of *Asia Minor*; and was divided into,—*Phrygia Epiſtetos*,—and *Phrygia Magna*. The former had in it these Towns,—*Cotyacum*, or *Cotyæium*, *Cute*—*Dorylæum*—*Nacolea*—and *Midaium*—*Cadi*—In *Phrygia Magna* were the following Towns,—*Synaos*—*Ancyra Phrygiæ*—*Tricomia*—*Amorium*—*Abroſtola*—*Prymneſia*—*Docimæum*—*Synnada*—*Melitaria*—*Juliopolis*, *Gordiucome*, or *Gordiutichos*—*Gordium*—*Eucarpia*—*Lysias*—*Tribanta*—*Decela*—*Conna*, or *Coniopolis*—*Euforbium*, or *Euphorbium*—*Drufum*—*Eumonia*—*Tiberiopolis*—*Acmonia*—*Blæandrus*—*Steſtorium*, or *Iſtorium*—*Celænæ*—*Philomelium*—*Apamæa Cibotos*, or *Damea*—*Coloſſæ*, *Chone*—*Laodicæa*—*Hierapolis*—*Cibyra*—*Themisonium*—*Sanis*—*Sala*—*Phylacæum*—*Gazena*—*Carura*—*Diocæsarea*—*Peltæ*—*Agdamia*—*Appia*—*Pepuza*—*Andria*—*Ceranæ*—*Cydiffus*—*Tranopoli*—*Dionysopolis*—*Ceretapa*—*Polybotus*—*Merus*.

GALLO-GRÆCIA, or GALATIA,

Was a Colony of the Gauls. It lay north of *Phrygia*, and was bounded on the other ſides by *Bithynia*, *Paphlagonia*, and *Cappadocia*. The Inhabitants of it were divided into—the *Tectoſages*—*Tolistobogi*—and *Trocmi*.

1. *Tectoſages*, were poſſeſſed of theſe Towns and other conſiderable Places,—*Ancyra Galatiæ*, *Anguri*—*Sebaſte*—*Megaba*, or *Magaba Mons*—*Corbeus*—*Rofologiacum*—*Minifus*, *Mniſus*, or *Mnyzus*—*Lagania*—*Vindia*, or *Vinda*—*Bolelaſgum*—*Sarmalium*, or *Surmalia*—*Olenus*—*Agrizala*—*Vincela*—*Landofia*—*Diſtis*—*Carima*.

2. *Tolistobogi*, or *Tolistoboi*; Chief Towns,—*Pesinus*, or *Pessinus*, *Possene*—*Germa*—*Murus Megalesius*—*Tolasta*—*Anarus*—*Vetestum*. Here also was the famous *Mons Olympus*.

3. The *Trocmi* had,—*Tavium*—*Mithridatium*—*Danala*—*Aspona*, or *Aspuna*.

Some place also in this Country, the *Chalybes*, *Heneti*, *Voturi*, *Ambiani*, *Proserlimitæ*, *Byceni*, and *Orondici*.

The Mountains of Galatia were,—*Oglasis*, *Olyssa*, or *Sandaracurgium*—*Dindymus*, or *Dindyma*—and *Carambis*.

Their Rivers,—*Parthenius fluv.* the *Dolap*—*Sangarius fluv.* *Sanga*, *Sarcerius*, and *Sangaris*, the *Sangari*, or *Zagari*—*Halys fluv.* the *Aytozu*, or *Casilirmar*.

BITHYNIA.

Bitthynia, otherwise called *Bebricia*, is bounded by the river *Rhyndacus*, part of the Sea of *Marmara*, and of the Black Sea, by the river *Parthenius*, and part of *Asia propria*. The chief Towns in it, were—*Myrlea*, since called *Apamea*—*Dasyleum*, or *Daschylos*—*Cius*—*Prusias*—*Nicomedia*, the Capital of *Bithynia*, called at first *Astacus*, and now *Comidia*, or *Nicor*—*Olbia*—*Pronectus*—*Drepane*, or *Helenopolis*—*Astacus*—*Chalcedon*, or *Calchedon*, *Scutari*—*Chrysopolis vicus*—*Fanum Chalcedonenfium*—*Artace*—*Calpas Portus*—*Elata*—*Diospolis*—*Heraclæa Pontica*—*Psyllium*, or *Psylla*—*Tios*, or *Tium*—*Hadriani ad Olympum*—*Prusa ad Olympum*—*Nicæa*, *Isnich*, famous for two general Councils held there—*Libyssa*, or *Libissa*, where *Hannibal* died, and was buried—*Prusa ad Hypium*—*Flaviopolis*, or *Cratia*—*Cæsarea*, or *Smyraclea*, or *Smyrdiane*—*Bitthynium*, or *Claudiopolis*—*Hadriano-*
polis—*Juliopolis*—*Dadaстана*—*Dablis*, or *Dables*—*Alyatta*, or *Aly-*
atti—*Eribæa*—*Callica*—*Patavium*—*Agrilium*—*Protomacra*—*Ti-*
mæa—*Latanea*—*Clitæ*—*Didaucana*—In *Bithynia* also were two
People called *Mariandini*—and *Caucones*.

The Rivers of *Bitthynia*, besides the *Rhyndacus*—*Parthenius*—and *Sangarius*, already mentioned, are,—*Hypius fluv.* *Lippo*—*Lycus*, or *Marsias*, *Licho*—*Elatas*, or *Elasus*, *Lime*.

PAPHLAGONIA.

Papblagonia was bounded by the rivers *Parthenius* and *Halys*, and by part of *Gallo-græcia*, and of the *Euxine Sea*. The chief Towns

belonging to it, were,—*Amastris*, a Town and Sea-port on the Black-Sea—*Sesamus*—*Cytoron*—*Cromna*—*Teios*, or *Tios*, were united, or incorporated, though they stood at some distance from one another; *Sesamus* was the chief, and was afterwards named *Amastris*—*Eurythini*—*Crobialus*—*Teuthrania*—*Thymena*—*Zephyrium*—*Callistratia*—*Abonitichos*, *Jonopolis*, or *Junopolis*—*Æginetis*, or *Æginetes*—*Cinolis*, or *Cimolis*—*Anticimolis*—*Stephane*—*Armene*—*Sinope*—*Carusa*—*Zagora*—*Cyptasia*—*Galorum*—*Gangra*, or *Gangre*—*Pompeiopolis*—*Andrapa*, or *Neoclaudiopolis*—*Conica*—*Sacorsa*—*Moson*—*Zagira*—*Plegra*—*Secora*—*Elvia*—*Tobata*—*Xoana*—*Mastyra*, or *Mastrum*—*Mantinium*—*Germanopolis*. The Rivers here were,—*Parthenius fluv.* the *Dolap*—*Halys fluv.* the *Casilirmar*.—*Carambis*, a Cape, with a Town upon it, was also in Paphlagonia.

PONTUS,

Had on the North the Euxine or Black-Sea; on the East Armenia Minor; on the South Cappadocia; and on the West Galatia and Paphlagonia. It was divided into *Pontus Galaticus*, *Pontus Polemoniacus*, and *Pontus Cappadocius*. The most remarkable Places in it were,—*Naustathmus*—*Gadilon*—*Saramena*, a Colony of the Athenians—*Ancon, portus*—*Phanaræa*—*Themiscyra*—*Heracleum*—*Lycastia*, or *Lycasto*—*Chadisia*—*Polemonium*—*Oenoe*—*Boon*—*Cotyorum*, or *Cotyora*—*Pharnacia*—*Ischopolis*—*Cerasus*—*Zephyrium*—*Tripolis*—*Philocalea*—*Coralla*—*Cordyla*—*Harmonassa*—*Trapezus*, Trebifond—*Satala*—*Nicopolis*—*Cabira*, *Diopolis*, or *Sebaste*—*Zela*, or *Ziela*—*Phanaræa*—*Cocalia*—*Sebastia*—*Sebastopolis*—*Neocæsarea*—*Ariarathira*—*Herpa*—*Comana Pontica*—*Manteium*—*Amasia*, or *Amasea*, Strabo's native-place—*Eupatoria*, or *Magnopolis*.—Here also was *Paryadres mons*. And in this Country it was that the famous *Amazones* dwelt.

CAPPADOCIA,

Was called *Cappadocia Magna*, or *Propria*, or *ad Taurum*, in opposition to *Pontus*, which was stiled *Cappadocia ad Pontum*. It was divided into Ten *Præfecturæ*, or Governments, namely, *Melitena*, *Cataonia*, *Cilicia*, *Tyanitis*, *Isauritis*, *Laviniasena*, *Sargasena*, *Chamanena*, *Garfauritis*, and *Moramena*: To which the Romans added another,—*de Cilicia*. The most considerable Places in *Cilicia*, were,—*Archelais*, on the river *Halys*—*Diocæsarea*—*Parnasus*—*Tetrapyrgia*—*Nyssa*

--*Nyssa*—*Nora*, a Castle on the frontiers of Lycaonia and Cappadocia—*Nazianzum*—*Sasima*—*Dacora*—*Cæsarea*, or *Mazaca*—*Artaxata*—*Tyana*, the native place of that famous Impostor *Apollonius Tyaneus*—*Dagræ*, or *Dratæ*—*Bazes*—*Siala*—*Castabala*—*Cadyna*—*Andabalis*—*Zama*—*Andracara*—*Sarvena*—*Chiara*—*Sabalassus*—*Corne*—*Metita*—*Claudias*, or *Claudiopolis*—*Caparcelis*—*Pasarne*—*Cizara*—*Sabagena*—*Nolasena*—*Laugasa*—*Cybistra*—*Mopsucrenæ*, *Mopsi Fons*, or *Mopsus*, where the Emperor Constantius died—*Cocusos*, or *Cucusus*, where Paulus Samosatenus was banished—*Comana*—*Tyana*—*Cabassus*—*Tirallis*—*Dalilandus*—*Arabissus*—*Dagusa*—*Sinis*—*Melitene*—*Ciaca*—*Zoparistus*—*Titarrissus*—*Phusipara*—*Eufimara*—*Iassus*—*Cianica*.

CILICIA.

Cilicia, one of the most considerable Provinces of Asia Minor, was bounded on the North by Mount Taurus; on the South by the Mediterranean Sea; on the East by the river Pinarus; and on the West by Pamphylia. It was divided by the ancient Geographers into *Cilicia Trachea*, or *Aspera*, which was mountainous—and into *Cilicia Campestris*. The chief Towns, and other remarkable places in it, were—*Coracesius*—*Sydra*—*Myanda*—*Selinus*, or *Trajanopolis*—*Aenemurium*, *Stalemura*—*Arfinoe*—*Hamaxia*—*Jotape*, *Lombardo*—*Doron*—*Antiochia super Cragum*—*Charadrus*—*Celenderis*—*Nagidos*—*Saros*—*Cydnus*—*Eleusia*—*Sebaste*—*Soli*, *Soloe*, or *Pompeiopolis*—*Anchiale*—*Tarsus*, or *Juliopolis*—*Mallos*—*Aegææ*, or *Aegæ*—*Castabala*—*Iffus*, *Giazza*—*Alexandria ad Iffum*, *Alessandrona*—*Nicopolis*—*Erana*—*Epiphania*, or *Epiphanea*—*Pindenissus* *Eleuthero-Cilicum*—*Anazarbus* *Cæsarea*, or *Justinianopolis*, *Axar*—*Aleii Campi*—*Mopsuestia*, or *Mopsos*—*Adana*—*Flavia*, or *Flaviopolis*—*Neronias*, or *Irenopolis*—*Nepheleis*—*Olbasa*, or *Olba*—*Augusta*—*Antiochia Lamotis*—*Philadelphia*—*Diocæsarea*—*Domitiopolis*—*Seleucia ad Calycadnum*—*Clystrus*—*Latmus*, or *Lamus*—*Corycos*—*Sarpedon*—*Zephyrium promontorium*, *Cape of Tarsu*—*Hyria*—*Holmus*—*Aphrodisias*.—The Rivers of Cilicia are—*Pinarus fluv.*—*Pyramus fluv.* the *Malmistra*—*Sarus fluv.*—*Cydnus fluv.* which ran through *Tarsus*—*Lamus*, or *Latmus fluv.*—*Calycadnus fluv.* the *Saleso*, or *Salepho*, with a *Cape* of the same name—*Selinus fluv.*—*Arimagdus*, or *Orimagdus fluv.* the *Sequino*.—There were in this Country some Passages over the Mountains.

tains, named—*Pylæ Ciliciæ*—*Pylæ Tauri*—and *Pylæ Amanides*, or *Amanicæ*.

IS A U R I A,

Was a very rough and hilly Country, at the foot of Mount Taurus, bounded by Cilicia, Lycaonia, Pisidia, Pamphylia, and the Sea. Its chief Towns were—*Ifaura*, or *Ifauria*—*Clibanus*—*Lalasis*—*Savatra*—*Ausira*—*Seleucia*—*Claudiopolis*—*Cibystra*. The river *Calydnus* ran through part of this Country.

P A M P H Y L I A.

Pamphylia lay along the Sea-shore, between the river *Melas* and mount *Climax*, and had on the North *Pisidia* and *Ifauria*. The chief Towns in it were—*Phaselis*—*Lyrnessus*—*Olbia*—*Attalia*, or *Attalea*—*Magydum*, or *Matylus*—*Sida*—*Leucolla promontorium*—*Perga*—*Silvon*—*Aspendus*—*Cibyra parva*—*Etenna*—*Panemitichos*—*Seleucia*. The Rivers belonging to it, were,—*Cataractes fluv.*—*Cestrus fluv.*—*Eurymedon*—and *Melas fluv.*

P I S I D I A,

Was bounded by *Caria*, *Phrygia*, *Lycaonia*, *Cilicia*, *Ifauria*, and *Pamphylia*. The most considerable Places therein, were—*Antiochia*, or *Antiochea Pisidiæ*—*Apamea Pisidiæ*—*Oroanda*, or *Orondis*, Capital of the *Orondici*—*Misthium*—*Pappa*—*Homone*—*Apollonia*—*Neapolis*—*Amblada*—*Seleucia*, *Charazasar*—*Beudos vetus*—*Antiochia altera*—*Baris*—*Lysinia*—*Cormasa*—*Prostama*—*Adada*—*Dyrzela*—*Obasa*, or *Olbasa*—*Orbanassa*—*Cremna Colonia*—*Petnelissus*—*Selga*—*Sagaleffus*—*Sandalium*—*Termessus*, *Termissus*, *Termesus*, and *Termissos*—*Brias*—*Pityassus*—*Sinda*—*Carassus*—*Tarbassus*—*Cretopolis*—*Uranopolis*—*Ariassus*—*Pogla*—*Tyrus*—*Lirba*—*Darsa*—*Lisinoe*.

L Y C A O N I A.

Lycaonia lay between *Cilicia*, *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, *Phrygia*, and *Pisidia*. The chief Towns belonging to it were these—*Lystra*—*Iconium*, *Cogni*—*Derbe*—*Soatra*—*Coropassus*—*Garsabora*—*Laodicea combusta*—*Paralais*—*Corna*—*Canna*—*Casbia*—*Adopiassus*—*Thebasa*—*Hyde*—*Laranda*—*Olbasa*—*Onasada*—*Mistheia*—*Sabatra*—*Barate*—*Ilistra*—*Perte*.

Amynae

(III)

Amyntæ Regnum. The Roman Historians mention this Kingdom of Amyntas, who was at first Secretary, and then General to King Dejotarus. He forsook Brutus's Party, and join'd that of Antony and Cæsar, who rewarded him with a Kingdom, containing Galatia, and the Frontiers of Lycaonia and Pamphylia.

The Islands of Asia Minor.

These Islands are divided into—1. Those which lie on the West; and—2. Those on the South, of Asia Minor.

1. Those on the West, are—*Cyaneæ Insulæ*, or *Petræ*, otherwise called *Symplegades*, *Planctæ*, *Syndromades*, and *Petræ Vivæ*, the Pavonare—*Proconnesus*, *Proconnesus*, *Elaphonnesus*, *Neuris*, and *Alone*, Marmara—*Besbicus insula*, Calomio—*Tenedos*, Tenedo.

Lesbos, *Issa*, *Lasia*, *Pelasgia*, *Ægira*, *Æthiope*, *Macaria*, Metelin; whose chief Towns were—*Mitylene*—*Methymne*—*Eressos*—*Troas*—*Antissa*—*Pyrrha*—*Arisba*.

Chios insula, Scio—*Arginusæ*—*Samos*, Samo—*Icaria*, Nicaria—*Patmos*, or *Pathmos*, Palmosa, or Patina—*Minya*—*Leros*, Lero—*Amorgus*—*Cos*, Cos—*Calymne*—*Astypalæa*—*Caryanda*—*Carpathus*, Scarpanto—*Casus*—*Rhodus insula*, Rhodes.

2. On the South of Asia Minor lies *Cyprus insula*, the island of Cyprus, otherwise named *Acamantis*, *Cerastis*, *Aspelia*, *Amathusia*, *Macaria*, formerly consecrated to Venus.—The chief Towns in it were—*Arfinoe*, Lefcare—*Soli*—*Lapethus*, or *Lapathus*—*Aphrodisium*, Achatou—*Carpasia*, or *Carpasium*—*Salamis*, Famagusta, Constance, or Il porto di Costanza—*Citium*—*Amathus*—*Curium*—*Malum*—*Palæpaphos*, or *Paphos vetus*—*Paphos nova*—*Macaria*, Jalines—*Arfinoe*, Afdime.

The Reader may observe, That in the foregoing Account of Asia Minor, the many Cities and Towns which formerly were in that noble and most populous part of the World, have few Names at present answering to them. All which is owing to the universal Devastation that has been caused in those parts by the Turkish Tyranny. For, since That has prevailed, many Cities, Towns, and Villages, formerly well stock'd with Inhabitants, and compactly built, are now quite depopulated, and forgotten in their Names, as well as buried in their own Ruins.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE II.
Of SYRIA.

Syria, in its utmost extent, is at present known by the name of Soria: And contains these three great Provinces; —*Syria—Phœnice* —and Palestine, *Palestina*.

SYRIA.

Syria, properly so called, is bounded on the North by the Mounts Taurus and Amanus; on the West by the Mediterranean Sea; on the South by Arabia Deserta; and on the East by the Euphrates. It was anciently divided into the following Provinces.

1. *Commagene*, the most Northerly part of Syria, lay between the Euphrates and the Mountains Taurus and Amanus, having *Cyrrhestica* on the South. The chief Towns in it were—*Germanicia*, or *Cæsarea Germanicia—Antiochia ad Taurum—Samosata*, the Capital of Commagene, now Scemplat: it was the Birth-place of Lucian, Author of the Dialogues.—*Charmodara*, or *Cholmadara—Areca—Perre—Bemmaris—Zeugma*, where was a Bridge over the Euphrates, of which the ruins are to be seen to this day—*Singa—Catamana—Doliche—Imma*, or *Immæ—Chaonia, Hanunea, or Haminea—Urema, or Urima—Europus—Thapsacus, or Tapsagas—Cicilia, Cæcilia, or Cæciliana*.

2. *Seleucis*, and *Pieria*: These two small Provinces reached from Commagene, which they had on the North, to the river Eleutherus on the South; having part of the Mediterranean on the West, and *Cyrrhestica* on the East. The Towns, and other most considerable places in them, were—*Myriandrus—Rosus, or Rossus—Pierius, or Pieria Mons—Seleucia Pieria, Soldi—Melibœa insula*, an island at the mouth of the river Orontes, famous for dying Scarlet—*Posidium, or Posidonium—Heraclea—Laodicea*, near the Sea—*Gabala—Paltos—Balanææ—Caranus, or Carne—Marathos—Aradus, or Nardus*, an island near Seleucis—*Antaradus—Gindarus—Gabe—Gephyra—Antiochia Epidaphnes*, the Capital of all Syria, on the river Orontes—*Daphne—Antigonia*, both near Antioch—*Belus Mons—Seleucia ad Belum—Mariama—Apamea, Hama, or Hamous—Nazama, or Nazaba*

*zaba—Thelmenissus—Larissa—Epiphanea—Arethusa—Emesus, Eme-
sa, or Emissa, Camala, or Hamsa.*

3. *Cyrrhestica* lay between the Euphrates, and the Provinces of Commagene, Seleucis, and Chalcidene. The chief Towns in it were—*Cyrrbus, Cyrrus, Cyrus, or Corus*, of which Theodoret was Bishop—*Minniza, or Minica—Hierapolis, Bambyce, or Edessa—Berroea, or Berroea, Aleppo—Ariseria—Regias—Ruba—Niara—Paphara—Thæna—Bethammara—Gerra—Arimara—Eragiza.*

4. *Chalcidene* was a small Province South of Cyrrhestica; whose chief Towns were—*Chalcis—Asaphidama—Tolmidesa—Maronias—Coara—Chalybon—Acoraca—Derrhima—Spelunca—Barbarissus—Athis.*

5. *Palmyrene* was bounded by Chalcidene, Cœlosyria, Arabia, and the Euphrates. The Romans, after having defeated and taken Queen Zenobia prisoner, united this Kingdom to their Empire. The chief Towns in it were—*Palmyra, Thadmor, or Tadmor*, of which the noble Ruins are to be seen to this day; now called Amegara—*Thapsacus, or Amphipolis, called Thiphsach, or Thapsa*, in Holy Scripture, 1 Kings iv. 24.—*Alamata—Sura, Ura, or Flavia Firma Sura—Alalis—Resapha—Oriza—Adada—Cholle—Putea—Adacha—Danaba—Goaria—Avera—Casama—Odmana—Ateja.* South of Palmyra was *Solitudo Palmyrene.*

6. *Cœlesyria* was bounded by Palmyrene, Arabia, Mount Libanus, and the rivers Orontes and Marfyas: By some Authors it is only called *Cœle*. Its chief Towns were—*Damascus, Damascus, or Scham—Abila Lyfania—Heliopolis—Aphaca*, where was a Temple of Venus—*Mamuga—Lybon—Paradisus—Laodicea Cabiosa, or ad Libanum—Gaana—Iabruda—Pagra—Pinarita—Seleucia.*

P H O E N I C E.

Phœnice, inhabited by the Phœnicians, formerly the most industrious trading People in the world, was bounded on the North by the river *Eleutherus*; on the East by Cœlesyria and part of Palestine; on the South by Palestine; and on the West by the Mediterranean Sea. The most considerable Towns in it were—*Simyra—Orthosia, or Orthosias—Tripolis, Tripol, or Tripoli of Syria*, to distinguish it from Tripoli in Barbary. It consisted in a manner of three Towns, distant a furlong from each other, and built by Colonies from Arad,

Q

Tyre,

Tyre, and Sidon—*Dei Facies, promontorium*—*Botrys, Botrus*, or *Bostra*, Vadro—*Byblus*, Gibeletto—*Palæ-byblos*, or *Palæobyblos*—*Gigarta*—*Trieris*—*Calamos*—*Berytus*, Bayrut—*Leontos*, or *Leonum Oppidum*—*Sidon*, called *Great Zidon*, Joshua xi. 8. and now Sayd—*Sarepta*, or *Zarpath*—*Ornithôn*, or *Avium-Oppidum*—*Tyrus*, a Town in an island, or peninsula, whose Inhabitants were formerly the most famous in the world for Trade and Navigation, now called Sur—*Palæ-Tyrus*, or *Tyrus vetus*, stood on the Continent, and was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar—*Arca*, or *Arcæ*—*Gabala*. The Rivers of Phœnice were—*Eleutherus fluv.* the Villana or Velana—*Adonis fluv.* the Canis—*Lycus fluv.*

*PALÆSTINA, CHANAAN, or TERRA
SANCTA.*

Palestine, or the Land of Chanaan, hath at different times been divided in several manners. Before the Conquest of it by the Jewish Nation, it was divided into many Kingdoms, of which we have little or no knowledge. After the Jews had made themselves masters of it, they divided it into Twelve Tribes; which, after the death of Solomon, were converted into the Kingdoms of Juda and Israel. About the birth of Jesus Christ, it was parcelled out into several States or little Kingdoms, which at length became Provinces of the Roman Empire.

Palestine divided into Tribes.

The Distribution of Palestine into *Tribes*, was the first, and the most lasting; for it hath continued, notwithstanding all the other Divisions of it into Kingdoms or Provinces. These Twelve Tribes were,

1. The Tribe of *Judah*: This was the largest, and most populous. It was bounded, on the North, by the Tribe of Benjamin; on the West, by the Tribes of Dan and Simeon, and part of the Mediterranean Sea; on the South, by Mount Seir, and part of the Wilderness of Zin; and on the East, by the Dead, or Salt-Sea. The most remarkable Towns in it, were part of *Jebuz*, or *Jerusalem*—*Bethlehem*—*Hebron*, or *Kiriath-Arba*—*Kedesh*—*Hazor*—*Ithnan*—*Ziph*—*Kerioth*—*Zoar*—*Nebshan*—*Rabbah*—*Mispeh*—*Joktheel*—*Hazar-gaddah*—*Heshmon*—*Beersheba*—*Horma*—*Ziklag*—*Lebaoth*—*Rimmon*—*Esh-taol*—*Zanoah*—*Engannim*—*Jarmuth*—*Adullam*—*Socoh*—*Azekah*

kab—Sbaraim—Gederab—Zenai—Migdal-gad—Lachish—Eglon—Beth-dagon—Makkedab—Libnah—Ether—Ashan—Nezib—Keilah—Achzib—Ekron—Ashdod, or Azotus—Gaza—Shamir—Debir, or Kiriath-Sannab—Eshtemoth—Goshen—Holon—Giloh—Apbekah—Maon—Carmel—Ziph—Jezreel—Gibeah—Timnah—Beth-zur—Gedor—Maarath—Kiriath-jearim—Rabbah—Nisshan—City of Salt—Engedi—Gerar—Geshur—Eleutheropolis.

2. The Tribe of *Simeon* was almost encompassed by the Tribe of *Judah*; except on the North, where it joined the Tribe of *Dan*. The chief Towns belonging to it, were—*Beer-sheba—Sheba—Moladab—Hazarshual—Balab—Azem—Eltolad—Bethul—Hormah—Ziklag—Beth-marcaboth—Hazar-susah—Beth-lebaoth—Sharuben—Remmon—Ether—Ashan.*

3. The Tribe of *Dan* was bounded, on the East, by the Tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin*; on the North, by the Tribe of *Ephraim*; on the West, by part of the Mediterranean and of the Tribe of *Judah*; and on the South, by the Tribe of *Simeon*. Its principal Towns were—*Zorah—Eshtaol—Ir-shemesb—Shaalabbin—Ajalon—Jethlah—Elon—Thimnathah—Ekron—Eltekeh—Gibbethon—Baalath—Jebud—Bene-berak—Gath-rimmon—Mejarkon—Rakkon—Joppa, or Jaffa—Leshem, Laish, or Dan.*

4. The Tribe of *Benjamin* was bounded, on the East, by the river *Jordan*; on the South, by the Tribe of *Judah*; on the West, by the Tribe of *Dan*; and on the North, by the Tribe of *Ephraim*. The Towns belonging to it, were—*Jericho—Beth-hoglah—Kexiz—Beth-arabah—Zemaraim—Bethel—Avim—Parah—Opbrah—Chepharhaammonai—Ophni—Gaba—Gibeon—Ramah—Beeroth—Mizpeh—Chephirah—Mozab—Rekem—Irpeel—Taralah—Zelah—Eleph—the greatest part of Jebuz, or Jerusalem—Gibeath—Kiriath.*

5. The Tribe of *Ephraim* had, on the North, the half Tribe of *Manasseh* on this side *Jordan*; on the East, the River *Jordan*; on the South, the Tribe of *Benjamin*, and part of that of *Dan*; and, on the West, the Mediterranean Sea. The chief Towns in it were—*Ephraim—Luz—Bethel, Sichem, Sicima, now Naplous—Samaria—Thirza—Gophna—Shiloh—Taphuah—Beth-horon, upper and lower—Lydda—Saron—Gazer, or Gazara—Isariot—Bethaven—Ramat—Gezer—Aruma.*

6. The Half-Tribe of *Manasseh* on this side Jordan, was bounded, on the East, by the river Jordan; on the North, by the Tribe of *Issachar*; on the West, by the Mediterranean Sea; and on the South, by the Tribe of *Ephraim*. And contained these Towns—*Beth-shean*, afterwards named *Scythopolis*—*Ibleam*—*Dor*—*Endor*—*Taanach*—*Megiddo*—*Salim*—*Enon*—*Aner*—*Tirzah*—*Ephrah*, or *Ophrah*—*Gilgal*—*Cæsarea*, or *Turris Stratonis*—*Gath-rimmon*—*Gur*—*Acrobata*.

The Half-Tribe of *Manasseh* on the other side Jordan, was bounded, on the North, by the Mounts *Amana* and *Hermon*; on the East, by Mount *Gilead*; on the South, by the little River, or Brook, *Jabok*; and on the West, by the river *Jordan*. The Towns belonging to it were—*Geshur*—*Bozrath*—*Seleucia*—*Harosheth*—*Argob*—*Salmon*—*Teman*—*Ashtaroth*, *Basan*, or *Baestra*—*Golan*—*Kedar*—*Edrei*—*Chorazin*, at the entrance of the *Jordan* into the Sea or Lake of *Tiberias*, over against *Capernaum*—*Dalmanutha*—*Camon*—*Casphor*—*Gilead*—*Gerasa*, or *Gergesa*—*Abila*—*Carnaim*—*Mahanaim*—*Ephron*—*Gadara*—*Abella*—*Pella*—*Hippon*—*Jair*—*Arphaz*—*Auram*—*Mahcati*—*Chanat*—*Naamath*—*Julias*—*Gamala*. The Land of *Uz*.

7. The Tribe of *Issachar* was bounded, on the South, by the Half-Tribe of *Manasseh* on this side *Jordan*; by the Mediterranean Sea, on the West; on the North, by the Tribe of *Zebulun*; and, on the East, by the river *Jordan*, and part of the Sea of *Galilee*. The Towns belonging to it, were—*Issachar*—*Tarichea*, on the Lake, or Sea, of *Genesareth*—*Kadesb*, or *Cefion*—*Jezreel*—*Chesulloth*—*Shunem*—*Hapharaim*—*Shikhon*—*Anabarath*—*Rabbith*—*Kishion*—*Abez*—*Remez*—*En-gannim*—*En-baddab*—*Beth-pazzez*—*Tabor*—*Shabazima*—*Beth-shemesb*—*Arbela*—*Dabereth*—*Endor*—*Nain*—*Aphek*—*Casaloth*—*Elpha*, or *Sicaminum*. In this Tribe was Mount *Carmel*.

8. The Tribe of *Zebulun* had, on the South, the Tribe of *Issachar*; on the West, the Mediterranean; on the North, the Tribes of *Asher* and *Naphtali*; and, on the East, the Lake, or Sea, of *Galilee*. It contained these Towns—*Zebulun*—*Nazareth*—*Shimron*, or *Semeron*—*Bethlehem*, or *Bethulia*—*Genesareth*, or *Tiberias*—*Bethsaida*—*Cana of Galilee*—*Sarid*—*Maralah*—*Dabbasbeth*—*Jokneam*—*Chisloth-tabor*—*Daberath*—*Japhia*—*Gittah-hepher*—*Ittah-kazin*—*Remmon-methoar*—*Neab*—*Hannathon*—*Kattath*—*Nahallal*—*Idalab*. In this Tribe was Mount *Tabor*.

9. The

9. The Tribe of *Asher* was bounded, on the South, by the Tribe of *Zebulun*; on the West, by the Mediterranean Sea; on the North, by *Phœnice*; and on the East, by the Tribe of *Naphtali*. The chief Towns in it were,—*Abran*, *Abdon*, or *Madon*—*Tzor*, or *Tyrus*—*Sidon*, or *Zidon*—*Ramah*—*Sarepta*—*Achshaph*, *Acco*, or *Ptolemais*—*Achasib*, *Achzib*, or *Ecdippus*—*Helkath*—*Hali*—*Beten*—*Alammelech*—*Amad*—*Misheal*—*Beth-dagon*—*Bethemek*—*Neiel*—*Cabul*, or *Chabolon*—*Rebob*—*Hammon*, or *Amon*—*Kanab*—*Hofab*—*Umma*—*Apbek*—*Hebron*.

10. The Tribe of *Naphtali* was bounded, on the West, by the Tribe of *Asher*; on the North, by *Mount Libanus*; on the East, by the river *Jordan*, and part of the Half-Tribe of *Manasseh*; and, on the South, by part of the Tribe of *Zebulun*. Its principal Towns were,—*Capernaum*—*Dan*, *Lais*, *Paneas*, or *Cæsarea-Philippi*—*Ziddim*—*Zer*—*Hamath*—*Rakkath*—*Cinnereth*—*Adama*—*Ramah*—*Hazor*—*Kedesh Nephtalim*—*Edrei*—*En-bazor*—*Ieron*—*Migdalel*—*Horem*—*Beth-anath*—*Beth-shemesh*—*Allon*—*Zaanannim*—*Nekeb*—*Jabneel*—*Lakum*—*Kedesh*.

11. The Tribe of *Gad* was bounded, on the North, by the brook *Jabok* and part of the Half-Tribe of *Manasseh*; on the East, by *Mount Arnon*; on the South, by the Tribe of *Reuben*, and part of the *Moabites Country*; and, on the West, by the river *Jordan*. Their Towns were,—*Jazer*—*Rabbah*—*Heshbon*—*Ramoth-mizpeh*—*Betonim*—*Mahanaim*—*Debir*—*Beth-aram*—*Beth-nimrah*—*Succoth*—*Zaphon*—*Mispeh*—*Dibon*—*Aroer*—*Atharoth*—*Rogelim*, *Casbon*, or *Gaspbar*—*Sarthan*—*Jecmaa*—*Saron*—*Gaddi*—*Ethrod*—*Barasa*—*Mageth*—*Lodabar*, or *Labathan*—*Bethabara*—*Amathus*.

12. The Tribe of *Reuben* had, on the North, the Tribe of *Gad*; on the East and South, the river *Arnon*; and on the West, the river *Jordan*, and part of the *Dead Sea*. The Towns in it were,—*Heshbon*—*Dibon*—*Bamoth-baal*—*Beth-baalmeon*—*Jabaza*—*Kedemoth*, or *Jethson*—*Mephaath*—*Kirjathaim*—*Sibma*—*Zareth-shaar*—*Beth-peor*—*Ashdath-pisgab*—*Beth-jeshimoth*—*Eleale*—*Medaba*—*Matthana*—*Nebo*, a Town and Hill of that name—*Sebama*—*Helon*—*Bethabara*—*Abel-Sathaim*—*Macherus*—*Lasa*, or *Callirhoe*—*Bezer*—*Pisgab*, a Town and Mountain—*Livias*—*Herodium*.

Of these Places, Six were appointed for *Cities of Refuge*, namely,—*Kedesh* in the Tribe of *Naphtali*—*Shechem* in *Ephraim*—*Hebron*,

or *Kiriath-Arba*, in Judah—*Bezer* in Reuben—*Ramoth-Gilead* in Gad—*Golan* in the Eastern Half-Tribe of Manasseh.

And, out of the Twelve Tribes, the Levites had *Forty-eight* Cities, with their Suburbs, allotted them, for their Habitation and Maintenance. See *Joshua* xxi.

Palestine divided into Kingdoms.

By these *Kingdoms*, I do not hereby mean those which Palestine was divided into, before the Conquest of it by the Jews: For the Kings then mentioned, were no more than the chief Magistrates of some Cities, which assumed the Title of Kings, as hath been done in other Times and Places. I mean therefore the *Kingdoms of Judah and Israel*, erected during the Reign of Rehoboam, Son and Successor of Solomon. The *Kingdom of Judah* contained only the two Tribes of Judah and Benjamin; but the *Kingdom of Israel* comprehended the Ten other Tribes.

The Division of Palestine into Tetrarchies.

The *Jews*, after their return from the Babylonish Captivity, were governed by the *Asmonæan*, or *Maccabean*, High-priests, for above the Space of Ninety Years; till at last great Dissensions, and even a civil War, arising between *Hyrchanus* II. and his brother *Aristobulus* about the Government, the Romans took thence an opportunity to bring the Jews under their yoke: And leaving the Priesthood to Hyrchanus, they appointed *Antipater*, an Idumæan, and a Jewish Profelyte, Procurator of Judæa. His Son, *Herod* the First or the Great, succeeded him with the Title of King; having under his dominion not only all Palestine, but also some part of Syria and Arabia. After Herod's death, his eldest surviving Son *Archelaus* had *Judæa*, *Idumæa*, and *Samaria*, under the title of Ethnarch: His next brother, *Herod Antipas*, or *Antipater*, was appointed Tetrarch of *Galilee*, and *Peræa*: And their brother *Philip* was made Tetrarch of *Ituræa*, *Batanæa*, *Trachonitis*, *Aulonitis*, &c. But the Romans, dissatisfied with the Conduct of Archelaus and Antipas, deprived them of their Dominions, and bestowed them in a different manner. The most common Division of Palestine in those Times, being into *Galilee*—*Samaria*—*Judæa*—The Country of the *Philistines*—*Trachonitis*—*Ituræa*—and *Peræa*, I shall give a particular Account of it in that manner.

GALILÆA.

Galilæa contained the Tribes of Issachar, Zebulun, Asher, and Naphtali; or the Northern part of Palestine between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea. It was divided into these two parts.

1. *Galilæa Superior*, otherwise named *Galilæa Gentium*, which contained the Tribes of Asher and Naphtali. In this was the head of the river Jordan.

2. *Galilæa Inferior*, or only *Galilæa*, comprehended the Tribes of Issachar and Zebulun. In this was the Lake of Genesareth, *Lacus Genesareth*, or *Cinereth*, called otherwise *the Sea of Galilee*, or *Tiberias*.

SAMARITIS, or SAMARIA.

The Province of Samaria contained the Tribe of Ephraim, and the Half-Tribe of Manasseh on this side Jordan. The Capital of it was, —*Samaria*, called at first *Schomron*, and afterwards *Sebaste*, which was for a long while the seat of the Schism between the two Nations, of the Jews and Israelites—*Salem*, *Sichem*, *Sichar*, or *Sicima*, for some time the Residence of the Kings of Israel. It is now called *Naplouse*, which is derived from *Neapolis*, the Name given to it by the Romans when they repaired it—Near *Sichem* was *Mount Gerizim*, on which stood the Temple of the idolatrous Israelites; and, not far from it was *Mount Ebal*—*Antipatris*, which stands near the Sea, was built by Herod the Great, and so named in honour of his Father *Antipater*—*Apollonia*.

JUDÆA.

Judæa is a name sometimes used by the Ancients to denote all Palestine; but it properly belongs only to the Four Tribes of, *Judah*, *Benjamin*, *Dan*, and *Simeon*. Under it, some have included the *Country of the Philistines* that was conquered by David; but of that we shall treat distinctly. The Capital of *Judæa* was, —*Jerusalem*, or *Hierosolyma*, supposed to be the same as the ancient City *Salem*, of which *Melchitzedek* was King. It was built upon four Hills,—The *First* was named *Mount Zion*, or *Sion*, or *the City of David*—The *Second* was *Mount Acra*, supposed to be the place on which stood the ancient City of *Salem*—The *Third* was *Mount Moriah*,
upon

upon which was erected That noble Building, the Temple of Jerusalem, which was also a kind of fortress—The *Fourth* was *Bezetha*, or *Kainopolis*, i. e. the New Town. From this hill sprung the Brook *Cedron*, which falls into the Dead Sea. The Romans having destroyed this Town, it was rebuilt by the Emperor *Ælius Hadrian*, and named *Ælia Capitolina*, though it is sometimes called only *Ælia*, otherwise *Colonia Ælia Capitolina*, and at length *Colonia Ælia Capitolina Commodiana*; but this last Town did not stand exactly in the same place where stood the former Jerusalem. On the North-East of Jerusalem, beyond the little river *Cedron*, was the *Mount of Olives*, upon which stood the village of *Bethphage*, and a little further that of *Bethany*.

The Country of the Philistines.

The Philistines, named *Philistim*, *Philistiim*, *Palæstini*, inhabited the Country between the Tribes of Simeon and Dan, and the Mediterranean Sea. They were a very warlike People, and continually plagued and distressed the Israelites: They were often conquered, but they as often recovered their liberty. Their most considerable Towns were,—*Gerara*—*Jabne*, or *Jamnia*—*Gibethon*—*Azotus*, or *Ashdod*—*Gaza*—*Ascalon*—*Gath*—*Ekron*, or *Accaron*.

The Rivers running through the Philistines Country were,—The little River *Sorek*, which discharged itself into the Mediterranean Sea a little below *Azotus*—and *Befor*, or *the River of Egypt*, which falls into the Mediterranean near *Gaza*. Some add—*Eshcol*, or *Botri*.

TRACHONITIS.

Trachonitis, which lay in the Half-Tribe of Manasseh beyond Jordan, was a mountainous and barren Country. It comprehended these lesser Countries,—*Batanæa*, or *Bashan*, being the Eastern part of *Trachonitis*, had for its Capital *Bashan*, and contained these other Towns,—*Argob*—*Cbanath*—*Salcha*—*Edrei*—*Astaroth*—*Saron*—*Seleucia*.—The next lesser Country of *Trachonitis*, was *Gaulanitis*, South of *Batanæa*, of which the Capital was, *Gaulon*, or *Golan*: In it also were these Towns,—*Sogane*—*Gamala*—*Capitolias*—*Julias*, or *Bethsaida*—*Gessuri*, the third Country of *Trachonitis*, was in the North part of it, and had for its Capital *Gessur*.

ITURÆA.

ITURÆA.

Ituræa comprehended almost the whole Tribe of Gad: The Inhabitants were named *Ituræi*, and are by some Authors joined with the Arabians, whose neighbours they were. This Province was divided into several Districts, of which the best known are,—*Galaaditis*, the North-East part of *Ituræa*, and some small part of *Trachonitis*; its Capital was formerly *Ramoth-Gilead*—*Decapolis*, another part of *Ituræa*, comprehending the North-West corner of it, together with some small part of *Trachonitis*, contained these *Ten Towns*,—*Philadelphia*—*Scythopolis*—*Gadara*—*Hippos*—*Dion*—*Pella*—*Gerasa*—*Canatha*—*Cæsarea Philippi*, or *Paneas*—and *Gergesa*.

PERÆA.

This Province contained the Tribe of Reuben, and the Southern part of that of Gad. It was parted from the Moabites and Midianites by the river Arnon, which rises in mount Arnon, and falls into the Dead Sea, or the Sea of Sodom. The Metropolis of *Peræa* was *Gadara*.

The ancient Inhabitants of Palestine, or of the Land of Chanaan.

These People, who all derived their original from *Chanaan* Noah's grandson, were many in number; as follows,

1. The *Sidonians*, whose chief Towns were, *Sidon* and *Tyre*.
2. The *Hethæi*, or *Hittites*, dwelt about *Kiriath-arba*, since called *Hebron*, in the Tribe of *Judah*.
3. The *Pheresæi*, or *Perizzites*, lived about *Bethel* and *Hai*, in the Tribe of *Benjamin*.
4. The *Amorites*: These seem not to have had any fixed habitation; for they are sometimes found in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, and sometimes mixed with the *Hittites*; but they at last settled in the country of the *Moabites* and *Ammonites*.
5. The *Chanaanites*, so named from *Chanaan* their ancestor, were the most powerful and rich of those ancient People. Their habitation was along the river *Jordan*, towards the Sea of *Tiberias*.
6. The *Hevæi*, or *Hivites*, dwelt towards Mount *Hermon*, or between the Mountains *Hermon* and *Libanus*, in the Northern part of the Half-Tribe of *Manassah* beyond *Jordan*.

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7. The *Gergesæi*, or *Girgasbites*, are the least known of those ancient People, being seldom mentioned in the Old Testament. It is supposed, though without any great evidence, that they dwelt towards Gergesa, near the Sea of Galilee, in the Half-Tribe of Manasseh beyond Jordan.

8. The *Jebusites*, the most warlike of the Inhabitants of Palestine, and which remained unconquered till David's time, dwelt, as is supposed, about Jerusalem; but they withdrew afterwards into the Philistines' Country.

9. There are several other people mentioned in Palestine,—as the *Sini*, or *Cinei*—*Kenezæi*—*Kadmonæi*—*Aradi*—*Araki*—*Amathi*; but as there is very seldom mention of them, they seem to have been confounded with other People.

ARTICLE III. Of ARMENIA.

We comprehend under this Article several Provinces, which though in reality no parts of Armenia, yet lie so near it, that we have thought proper to include them under the description of Armenia.

ARMENIA MAJOR.

Armenia Major was bounded, on the South, by Mount Taurus; on the East, by Media; on the North, by Iberia and Albania; and on the West, by Armenia Minor, or the river Euphrates: And is now called Turcomania. This Province was divided into these several Regions,—*Cotacene*—*Bocche*—*Tosarene*—*Totene*—*Colthene*—*Soducene*—*Syracene*—*Sacapanne*—*Basilissene*—*Hobordene*—*Arsea*—*Acilissene*—*Astaunites*—*Sophene*—*Anzitene*—*Thospites*—*Corinea*—*Bagrandivene*—*Gordene*—*Cortæa*—*Mardi*—*Cholobetene*—*Taurantium*. The chief Towns of *Armenia Major*, were,—*Artaxata*, the Metropolis, built by Annibal the Carthaginian, now called Choin—*Armosata*, or *Arsamofata*—*Tigranocerta*, supposed to be Sultania, or Safa—*Artagera*—*Carcathiocerta*—*Elegia*, or *Elegea*—*Babyrfa*—*Olane*—*Sala*—*Ajscura*—*Cotomana*—*Glisma*—*Arfarata*—*Chasira*—*Chorsa*—*Thalina*—*Tinia*—*Sana*—*Chodana*—*Phausia*—*Citatum*—*Astacana*—*Babila*—*Legerda*—*Artasigarta*—*Phora*—*Mæpa*. The most considerable Rivers in this Province are,—*Euphrates fluv.* the Euphrates—*Tigris fluv.* the Tigris. These

These two famous Rivers rise in Armenia, and discharge themselves into the Persian Gulf. On account of them, *Mouland Sanson* places the Garden of Eden in Armenia—*Lycus fluv.* the Chelit, or Betelis—*Phasis fluv.* the Traffo or Phazzeth, rising in this Country, falls into the Euxine Sea—As *Cyrus fluv.*—And *Araxes fluv.* the Arais, do into the Caspian Sea. The Mountains of this Country, are,—*Gordicæus Mons*, or *Ararat*—*Mons Taurus*—*Montes Moschici*—*Paryadræ*—*Coriassi*, or *Heniochii Montes*—*Mafius*—*Niphates*—*Abus*—*Nibarus*, *Mons*.

ARMENIA MINOR.

Armenia Minor is bounded, on the North, and West, by the Mountains *Taurus* and *Antitaurus*; on the South, by Syria; and on the East, by the river Euphrates, which parted it from Armenia Major. Its chief Towns were,—*Nicopolis*, built by Pompey—*Aza*, *Haza*, or *Hassis*—*Cæsarea*, or *Neocæsarea*—*Satala*—*Zimara*—*Dascusa*—*Domana*—*Tapura*—*Ladana*—*Chorsabia*—*Charax*—*Daga*—*Analiba*—*Garape*—*Masata*—*Ispa*—*Arane*—*Orsa*.

ALBANIA.

Albania was bounded, on the North, by the Mountains *Caucasii* and *Ceraunii*; on the East, by the Caspian Sea; on the South, by the river Cyrus, and Armenia Major; and on the West, by Iberia. It is now called *Georgia*; or, according to others, is the Province of *Schirwan* and *Erivan*, belonging to the King of Persia. The chief Towns of it, were,—*Albana*—*Getara*—*Cabalaca*—*Teleba*—*Gelda*—*Tagoda*—*Banchia*—*Sanua*—*Diglane*—*Niga*—*Mosaga*—*Juna*—*Embolæa*—*Adiabla*—*Mamechia*—*Ofica*—*Sioca*—*Baruca*—*Chabala*—*Chobata*—*Boziata*—*Misia*—*Chadacha*—*Alamus*—*Thiauna*—*Thabilaca*—*Thilbis*—*Iobula*—*Samunis*. The Rivers of Albania, are,—*Gerus fluv.*—*Cæsius fluv.*—*Albanus fluv.*—*Alaxon*, and *Cyrus fluv.*

IBERIA.

Iberia, now *Imerita*, a mountainous Country, tributary to the Turkish Emperor, and adjoining to mount Caucasus, is bounded, on the North, by that mountain; on the East, by Albania; on the South, by part of Armenia Major; and on the West, by Colchis.

Its Towns were,—*Nubium—Varica—Artaniffa—Harmastis*, or *Armaetica—Aginna—Vasæda—Sura—Mestleta—Zaliffa*.

COLCHIS,

Having on the West, the Euxine Sea ; on the North, mons Corax ; on the East, Iberia ; and on the South, Armenia, and part of Pontus, is now called Mengrelia, and governed by a Prince, who is tributary to the Turks. The chief Towns in it, were,—*Pityus Magnus—Dioscurias*, or *Sebastopolis—Cyta—Phasis—Siganeum—Neapolis—Thiapolis*, or *Æapolis—Mechlessus—Madia—Sarace—Surium—Zadris*. The most considerable Rivers in Colchis, are,—*Corax fluv.—Hippus fluv.—Cyaneus fluv.—Charistus fluv.—Phasis fluv.* the Phazzo—*Abfarus fluv.—Cissa fluv.—Ophis fluv.*

BOSPHORANI, or BOSPORANI,

Are those People of Circassia, which dwell along the North Coast of the Pontus Euxinus, or Black Sea, and extend West as far as the *Bosporus Cimmerius*, or Straits of Caffa. These People were divided into the *Sindi*—the *Cercetæ*—and the *Heniochi*. Their Towns were, *Phanagoria—Sinda—Achaia—Oenanthia—Hermonassa—Cepi—Cimmerium—Corocondama—Bata—Tazos—Ampsalis—Auchis—Scopelus—Suruba—Corusia—Ebriapa—Seraca—Cucunda—Batrache—Naana—Abunis—Almia*.

MÆOTÆ

Dwelt in the Western part of Circassia, along the *Palus Mæotis*, or Sea of Zabacche, from the *Bosporus Cimmerius*, or Straits of Caffa, to the mouth of the river *Tanais*, or Don. The Towns and Rivers belonging to them are set down above, under the Title *Sarmatia*.

ARTICLE IV.

Of ARABIA.

Arabia, one of the biggest Provinces of Asia, doth still retain its ancient name. It is bounded on the North, by part of Palestine, Syria, and the Euphrates ; on the East, by Chaldæa, and the Persian Gulf ; on the South, by the Arabian Sea, or part of the Indian Ocean ; and, on the West, by the Red Sea, and part of Egypt. It is divided

divided into these Three Parts—*Arabia Petræa*—*Arabia Deserta*—
and *Arabia Felix*.

ARABIA PETRÆA,

Was so named from its Metropolis *Petra*, or else from its *Rocky Soil*: Now it is called *Baraab*, and *Barthalaba*. It is bounded, on the East, by *Arabia Deserta*; on the South, by *Arabia Felix*; on the West, by *Egypt*, and part of the *Red Sea*; and, on the North, by *Palestine*, and part of *Syria*. The ancient Inhabitants of it, were these People—The AMMONITES, whose Towns were—*Rabbah*, *Rabbath-Ammon*, or *Rabatamana Arabiæ*, since named *Philadelphia*—*Bacathum*—*Mennith*—*Abela Vinearum*—*Jazorum*, or *Jazer*.—The second People were—The MOABITES, whose Towns were—*Ar*, *Areopolis*, *Rabba*, or *Rabbath-Moab*—*Mizpe*, or *Maspha*—*Luth*—*Horonaim*, or *Oronaim*—*Karioth*, or *Cirioth*—*Nemrim*, *Aquæ Nemrim*, or *Benamerium*—*Dimon*, *Dibon*, or *Aquæ Dimon*—*Diblathaim*, or *Beth-Diblathaim*—*Helmondeblathaim*, or *Almon-Diblathaim*.—The third People were—The MIDIANITES, whose Towns were—*Madian*, which still retains its ancient Name—*Petra*, *Sela*, *Arce*, or *Araceme*, the Capital of *Arabia Petræa*, now called *Montreal*.—The fourth People were—The ISHMAELITES, in whose Country we find no other Town mentioned but—*Sur*, which still retains that Name.—The next People were—The HAGARENS.—The sixth People were—The EDMITES, or IDUMEANS. Their chief Towns are thus recorded—*Theman*—*Bozra*, *Bosra*, or *Bosor*—*Dedam*—*Duma*—*Fenon*, *Phana Ailana*, *Ailath*, or *Elana*—*Eziongeber*, or *Afiongaber*, named also *Berenice*—*Heroopolis*—*Cades*—*Barad*—*Libna*—*Rissa*—*Gerasa*—*Gypsaria*—*Guba*—*Lysa*—*Maliattba*—*Ebo*—*da*—*Elusa*—*Amara*—*Zaanatha*—*Adru*—*Moca*—*Necla*—*Cletharro*—*Tboana*—*Medava*—*Anitha*—*Ciza*—*Suratha*—*Corace*—*Adra*—*Bosra*. There were two famous Mountains in this Province—*Horeb*—and *Sinai*, St. Catherine's Mountain, called by the Arabians *Gibel Moufa*.

ARABIA DESERTA.

Arabia Deserta, which still retains its ancient name, but is by the Arabs call'd *Beriara*, is bounded, on the North, by the *Euphrates*; on the West, by *Palestine*, and *Arabia Petræa*, with part of the *Red Sea*;
on

on the South, by Arabia Felix; and on the East, by Chaldæa, or the Country of Bassora. The most considerable People in this Country, were—*Agræi*, supposed to be the *Agaræi*, or *Hagareni*—*Ausitæ*, the inhabitants of *Ausitis*, or the Land of *Utz*, where Job is supposed to have lived—*Catanii*—*Cauchabeni*—*Agabeni*, or *Agubeni*—*Rbaabeni*—*Masani*—*Martini*, or *Marteni*. Their Towns were—*Thapsacus*—*Birtba*—*Gadirtba*—*Auzara*—*Audattba*—*Dadara*—*Balagæa*—*Colorina*, or *Colarina*—*Belgynæa*—*Ammæa*—*Idacara*—*Jucara*—*Salma*—*Calatbusa*—*Arrade*—*Tedium*—*Odagana*—*Luma*—*Albere*—*Alata*—*Dumætha*—*Sora*—*Dapha*—*Sevia*—*Banacha*—*Thauba*—*E-rupa*—*Aurana*—*Choce*—*Gabara*—*Barathena*—*Sabe*.

ARABIA FELIX, or the HAPPY.

Arabia Felix, now called *Ayman*, is a kind of Peninsula, being bounded, on the East, by the *Sinus Persicus*, and *Mare Erythræum*, the Gulfs of *Bassora* and *Ormus*; on the South, by the *Arabian Sea*; on the West, by the *Sinus Arabicus*, or *Red Sea*; and, on the North, by *Arabia Petræa* and *Deserta*. This Province, rightly named *The Happy* on account of its Fruitfulness, and the fine Perfumes it produceth, was formerly inhabited by these several People:

1. *Scenitæ Nomades*, or *Kedareni*, part of those who dwelt in *Arabia Petræa*: They reached as far as the middle of *Arabia Felix*.
2. *Nabataei Nomades* were in the North of *Arabia Felix*, on the borders of *Arabia Petræa*.
3. *Sarraceni* lived in the South of *Arabia Petræa*, and from thence spread themselves into several other Provinces. They possessed that part of *Arabia* which lies along the North-east Coast of the *Red Sea*: And here probably was—*Nysa*, a famous Town, where *Osiris* or *Bacchus* was educated. Here also was—*Hippos*—*Onne*—*Mediana*—*Phœnicum oppidum*—*Rhaunathi pagus*—*Jambia vicus*.
4. *Minæi* lay South of the *Sarraceni*, and ran also into some part of *Arabia Petræa*, being part of what is now called the *Xerifdom of Mecca*. Their Country was named *Minæa*; and their Towns were—*Copbar*—*Carna*, *Carana*, or *Carnus*, perhaps *Caibar*—*Zabram regia*, *Medina*—*Badeos*, *Socquia*—*Ambe*, *Ziden*.
5. The Kingdom of the *Sabæi* was South of the *Minæi*, along the *Red Sea*, containing some of the Southern parts of *Arabia Petræa*, or *Xerifdom of Mecca*; and part of the Kingdom of *Aden* or *Mocha* in
Arabia

Arabia Felix. Their Capital was—*Saba*, or *Sabe*, now Zubit or Ziby.—Here also was—*Meriaba*, or *Mariaba*, supposed to be Mecca; and the *Maraniti*, whose chief Town was *Marane*.

6. *Catabani*, South of the *Sabæi*, now part of the Kingdom of Aden, near the Straights of Babel-Mandel. Their Towns were—*Pudni*—*Musa emporium*—*Nagia*—*Tamna*—*Ocelis emporium*.

7. *Homeritæ*, the most Southern part of Arabia Felix, near the City of Aden; whose Towns were—*Sanina*—*Madoce*, near the Sea, supposed to be Aden—*Massala*, or *Masthala*—*Arabia Emporium*.

8. *Atramitæ* lay at the East of the *Homeritæ*: where is now, the Eastern part of the Kingdom of Aden, near the Arabian Sea. Their Capital was—*Sobota*—Their other Towns—*Abisama*—*Mada*—*Moscha*.

9. *Agræi*, North of the *Homeritæ*, near the Town now called Saada.

10. *Panchæa*, or *Panchaia*, one of the most renowned Provinces of Arabia Felix for Frankincense, was part of what is now called the Great Jamen, above Amanzirifdin. This Province contained these several People—*Cerbani*, between the *Sabæi* and the *Panchæi*—*Omani*, or *Omanitæ*, the Country about Amanzirifdin, the Capital of Great Jamen, which seems to have been known to the Ancients by the name of *Omanum*—*Chatramotitæ*, or *Catbramonitæ*, were North of the *Omanitæ*—*Sapphoritæ*, between the *Atramitæ* and *Omanitæ*. Their Capital was Saphar.

11. *Ascitæ*, near the Gulf of Ormus, in the Northernmost part of Great Jamen.

12. *Gerræi*, or *Gerrei*, the Southern part of the Principality of El-Catif, on the Gulf of Bassora, or El-Catif. *Gerra*, its Capital, seems to be El-Catif.

13. *Leaniti* seems to be the Northern part of the Emir El-Catif's Dominions, on the Gulf above-mentioned.

14. There were several other People in Arabia Felix, namely—*Thamydeni*, or *Thamudeni*, placed both in Arabia Felix and Arabia Deserta—*Athritæ*—*Carrei*—*Acboali*—*Sammei*—*Amatbei*—*Helmodenes*—*Calingii*—*Coranitæ*—*Cæsani*—*Choani*; but either they had no fix'd Habitation, or were comprehended under some of the foregoing People.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the PERSIAN, or PARTHIAN Empire.

WHAT I here place under the title of the Persian or Parthian Empire, hath not always been possessed by those People. It belonged at first to several Princes, recorded in the Bible, but of whom no mention is made in Profane History. In process of time, it came to be almost all united under the Dominion of the Persians. This vast Empire was bounded, on the North, by the river Iaxartes, the Hyrcanian or Caspian Sea, and Armenia Major; on the West, by part of the same Armenia, part of the river Euphrates, and Arabia Petræa; on the South, by the Sinus Persicus, or Bay of Bassora, and part of the Oceanus Indicus; and on the East, by the river Indus, and part of Scythia. I shall here divide it into its most considerable Branches.

ARTICLE I.

ASSYRIA.

Assyria comprehended these Four large Provinces—*Mesopotamia*—*Babylonia*—*Chaldæa*—and *Assyria*.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Mesopotamia, so named because it lay in μεσῶ ποταμῶν, in the middle of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, by which it was in a manner encompassed, was at first called *Aram*, or *Aramæa*, and now Diarbeck proper. It was divided into several Provinces, the chief of which are—*Anthemusia*, *Mygdonia*, *Sopbanene*, *Mesopotamia propria*, and *Arabia Scenitarum*. Some add to them, *Chalcitis*, *Gausanitis*, *Acabene*, *Tingene*, *Ancobaritis*.

I. *Anthemusia*, since named *Osroene* or *Osdroene*, lay in the West and North-west part of Mesopotamia, between the rivers Euphrates and Chaboras, and the Mountains Taurus and Mafius. The principal

pal Towns in it were,—*Edeffa*, the Metropolis of this Province, supposed to be called now Orfa—*Batna*, or *Batnæ*—*Apamea*, or *Apamia*, over against Zeugma, to which it was joined by a Bridge on the Euphrates—*Seleucia Castellum*—*Carræ*, *Haran*, or *Charran*, the dwelling-place of Therah Abraham's father, still called Harran—*Anthemus*—*Nicephorium*—*Callinicum*—*Circesium*, or *Cercusium*—*Porfica*—*Aniana*—*Barsampse*—*Sarnuca*—*Bersima*—*Maube*—*Maguda*—*Chabora*—*Thelda*—*Banabe*—*Zitba*—*Zenodotium*—*Dura*—*Agamana*—*Addæa*.

2. *Mygdonia* was in the North-east part of Mesopotamia, near the Tigris; and contained these Towns,—*Amida*, or *Constantia*—*Nesibis*, or *Nisibis*, *Nisbin*, or *Nasbin*—*Liba*.

3. *Sophanene*, whose Situation is not well known, but supposed to have been in the North of Mesopotamia.

4. *Mesopotamia propria* lay between the Rivers Tigris, Euphrates, and Saocoras. The most considerable Towns in it were,—*Pacoria*—*Teridata*—*Naarda*, *Nearda*, or *Nebardea*, placed by others in Babylonia, because it stood near the borders of it—*Sippbara*, or *Sipparenorum civitas*—*Seleucia*, upon the Tigris, now Bagdat—*Manchane*—*Birtba*, or *Virta*—*Labbana*, or *Lambana*, supposed to be Mosul, over against Niniveh, and parted from it by the Tigris—*Gorbata*—*Dabausa*—*Singara*, a town near *Singaras mons*—*Eudrapa*—*Rescipha*.

5. *Arabia Scenitarum*, or *Arabes Trans-Euphratenses*, between the rivers Chaboras, Euphrates, and Saocoras, consisted of Hordes of Arabs, who generally dwelt in tents, and had no fixed habitation. They had however some Towns, the chief of which were,—*Chabora*, near the river Chaboras—*Thelda*—*Banabe*—*Zaita*—*Dura*—*Daremma*—*Aluanis*—*Resaina*, or *Resæna*—*Eleia*—*Thergubis*—*Zama*—*Sinna*.

The most considerable Rivers of Mesopotamia, are—*Euphrates*, the Euphrates—*Tigris fluv.* the Tigris—*Chaboras*, or *Aborras fluv.* the Gulap, or Hormiz—*Saocoras fluv.* the Set. These two last discharge themselves into the Euphrates.

BABYLONIA.

The name of *Babylonia* is comparatively but of a late date, what I here denote by that appellation being anciently included under Chaldæa, and known by that name; as it is often in the Bible. Chaldæa, according

according to its original signification, is bounded, on the West and North, by the river Euphrates, on the East, by the Tigris; and on the South, by the Persian Golf, and the mountains of Arabia, which serve it also for a boundary on the South-West; and is now called Yerach-Arabi, or Caldar. But *Babylonia*, or that part of Yerach which I here consider distinctly, was encompassed on the South, West, and North, by some of the Branches of the Euphrates, and on the East by the Tigris: And had in it these considerable Towns,—*Babylon*, or *Babel*, the capital of all ancient Chaldæa, stood on the Western Branch of the river Euphrates, about forty miles west from Seleucia, now Bagdad: It was about fifty miles in compass—*Vologesia*, or *Valgesia*, on the river Naarfares, South-west from ancient Babylon—*Barsita*, or *Borsippa*—*Bible*—*Didigua*—*Idicara*—*Duraba*—*Thacona*—*Thelbecane*—*Beana*—*Chuduca*—*Cbumana*—*Cæsa*—*Birande*—*Beththana*—*Thelme*—*Sortbida*—*Iamba*—*Rbagia*—*Chiriphe*—*Rbattba*—*Mesene*, an island formed by the northern branch of the Euphrates, the Naarmalcha, and the Tigris, contained these Towns,—*Oratba*—*Apamia Mesenes*—*Coche*, over against Ctesiphon, to which it was a kind of fortress—*Pirifabora*, unknown.

The rivers of Babylonia are,—*Euphrates*, which at first ran in one stream into the Persian Golf, without mixing with the Tigris; but afterwards, either by art or nature, had its course altered, and came to be divided into several Branches. The most northern, which began near Sipphara, fell into the Tigris, a little below Seleucia: Another, beginning at the same place, watered Babylon, from whence it ran southward, and then winding to the East and North-East, went and discharged itself into the Tigris: Between them, was another called *Naarmalcha*, or the Royal Channel, which rising above Babylon fell into the Tigris near Apamia Mesenes: The fourth, and most western, branch of the Euphrates, named *Marses*, *Marsias*, or *Naarfares*, was parted from that river near Sipphara; and met, on the East of Vologesia, the fifth and last branch of the Euphrates, known by the name of *Pallacopa*, or *Pallacotta*, which issuing out of the second branch above-mentioned, ran South-West, jointly with the Marses, into the Plains of Chaldæa; where they formed several Lakes, and at last were swallowed up by a kind of Abyss hewn in the rocky Mountains whereby Chaldæa was divided from Arabia. These are the Rivers of Babylon mentioned in Psalm cxxxvii. ver. 1.

CHAL-

CHALDÆA.

Chaldæa, otherwise and more frequently called *Terra Chaldæorum*, was bounded, on the West, by the Euphrates; on the North, by the Southern branch of that river, and the Naarfares; on the East, by the Tigris; and on the South, by the mountains of Arabia: Containing, what is now a great part of Yerack. The chief Towns in it were,—*Opis—Punda, Spunda, or Gunda—Batracharta—Thalatha—Altha—Teredon*, perhaps Balfora or Bassora—*Orchoe*, between the Euphrates and the mountains of Arabia, supposed to be *Ur of the Chaldees*, the residence of Abraham's Ancestors.

The learned Mr. Huet, late Bishop of Avranches, places the *Garden of Eden*, or *Paradise*, in this part of the world, between the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, and their separation again before they fall into the Persian Gulf. He hath writ a Book upon that subject both in French and Latin.

Between the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, there is another Island called *Mesene*, or *Messene*, different from that mentioned above.

ASSYRIA.

The name of Assyria hath been used by the Ancients, in a larger and more indeterminate sense than I use it here. For they sometimes denoted by it the South part of Assyria towards mount Libanus, sometimes Mesopotamia, and finally what I here mean by Assyria: Which was bounded, on the North, by part of Armenia, and the mountain Niphates, part of Taurus; on the West, by the river Tigris; on the South, by Susiana, or Chusistan; and on the East, by part of Media, and the mountains Choatres and Zagrus, which are branches of mount Taurus. Besides *Assyria*, it was also called *Atyria*, and *Diabene*; but now the Churdistan. It was formerly divided into these Six Provinces;

1. *Arrapachitis*, the most northern Province of Assyria, between the river Gyndes and mount Niphates, had for its Capital,—*Darna*, or *Darnais*.

2. *Calachene*, or *Calacine*, in the North-West part of Assyria, adjoining to Armenia, whose chief Towns were,—*Halack, Calack*, or *Chalack*, one of the Places into which the Israelites were transported—*Marde—Bitbaba—Sauara—Resen*.

S 2

3. *Adiabene*,

3. *Adiabene*, the most famous Province of Assyria, lying along the Tigris, had in it these considerable Cities,—*Ninus*, or *Ninive*, the Capital of all Assyria, situate on the East side of the Tigris, and about Sixty Miles in circumference. It is at present only a Heap of Ruins, over against the ancient *Labbana*, or *Lambana*, now Mosul—*Gaugamela*, a village famous for the defeat of Darius by Alexander the Great; though this victory is better known by the name of—*Arbela*, which was a considerable Town in that neighbourhood. The Country round Arbela is supposed to have been named *Arbelitis*, which was part of Adiabene—*Thelbe*.

4. *Apolloniatis*, which lay East of the Gorgus, one of the rivers that fall into the Tigris, contained these Towns,—*Apollonia*—*Catarcharta*—*Artemita*—*Halus*—*Dura*.

5. *Sittacene*, one of the Southern Provinces of Assyria, adjoining to Susiana, had these Towns,—*Sittace*—*Ctesiphon*—*Chala*—*Agra*.

There were several inland Towns, which are not ranked under any of the above Divisions, because it is not well known to which they belonged. Their names are,—*Dartba*—*Corcura*—*Dosa*—*Zegira*—*Degia*—*Bessara*—*Belciana*—*Sacada*—*Oroba*—*Obana*—*Thefara*—*Commopolis*—*Sarbena*—*Gomara*—*Phusiana*—*Ifone*—*Sura*—*Thebura*—*Arrapa*—*Cinna*.

The Rivers of Assyria, besides the Tigris, are,—*Gindes*, or *Gyndes*—*Lycus*—*Capros*—*Gorgus*—and *Sillas*, which do all discharge themselves into the Tigris.

ARTICLE II. Of MEDIA.

Media, or the Country of the Medes, comprehended the Provinces of Aderbeitzan, Gilan, Tabrestan or Mazanderan, and part of Yerac Agemi. It was bounded, on the North, by the Caspian Sea; on the West, by Armenia Major; on the South, by Persis, Susiana, and part of Assyria; and, on the East, by Parthia and Hyrcania; and was divided into these two great Provinces.

1. *Atropatia*, or *Media Atropatene*, or *Tropatene*, so called from its King Atropatus, lay between the Tigris and the Caspian Sea, having Armenia Major on the West, and Media Magna on the East. Its Metropolis was *Gaza*, and the rest of its considerable Towns, these,
—*Vera*

—*Vera*—*Sanina*—*Tazina*—*Sabææ aræ*—*Cadusiorum vallum*—*Cyropolis*, or *Cyreschata*—*Scabina*—*Gabale*—*Tigrana*—*Gauzania*—*Phasaba*—*Phanaspa*—*Pharaspæ*, *Phraaspæ*, or *Pbrata*. This Province contained these several People,—*Cadusii*—*Amardi*, or *Amordi*—*Tapyri*—*Cyrtii*—and *Caspîi*.

2. *Media Magna* was bounded, on the North, by the Caspian Sea; on the West, by *Atropatene*; on the South, by *Persia*; and on the East, by *Parthia* and *Hyrkania*; and contained what is now the *Ta-brestan*, and part of *Aderbeitzan*, and of *Yerac Agemi*. Its chief Towns were,—*Ecbatana*, *Eghatana*, or *Agbatana*, the Capital of all *Media*, supposed to be *Tauris*—*Gabena*—*Arfacia*—*Heraclea*—*Apa-meæ*—*Laodicea*—*Raga*, *Rageia*, or *Ragea*, *Europus*, or *Arfacia*—*Caspîæ Portæ*, a passage cut in the rock in the Caspian Mountains, between *Media* and *Parthia*—*Sanais*—*Mandagarfis*—*Batina*, or *Batana*—*Nigusa*—*Veneca*—*Bithia*—*Alinza*—*Zaranis*—*Gabena*—*Larasa*—*Choasra*—*Guriauna*—*Choana*—*Auradis*—*Carine*—*Andriaca*—*Aradriphe*. This Province had in it these Districts, *Syro-Media*, or *Tropatene*; and *Choromithrene*: Which were sub-divided into *Sigriane*, *Ragiane*, and *Daritis*.

ARTICLE III.

PERSIS, or PERSIA.

Persia was bounded, on the North, by *Media*; on the West, by the river *Tigris*; on the South, by the *Persian Golf*; and, on the East, by *Gedrosia* and *Drangiana*, Provinces of *Aria*. It may be divided into these several Provinces, viz.

1. *Sufiana*, the most western Province, adjoining to the *Tigris*, and now called the *Chusistan*, had for capital—*Susa*, which gave name to the whole Province: It stood on the river *Eulæus*, or *Choaspes*, and is supposed to be the same town that is now called *Suster*. Within *Sufiana* were these several People—*Uxii*, on the North—*Cossæi*, between the rivers *Medus* and *Eulæus*—*Cissii*, about *Susa*, and from them this Province was sometimes called *Cissia*—*Areccæi campi*, in which was the town—*Arecca*, or *Aracca*. The other Towns of *Sufiana*, were—*Agra*—*Asia*—*Palinza*—*Sacrone*—*Bergan*—*Saura*—*Dera*—*Agarra*—*Abinna*—*Tariana*—*Sele*—*Graan*—*Anuchtha*—*Urzan*—*Anderica*—*Herculis aræ*. *Characene* was the most southern province of

of Sufiana, whose chief was,—*Cbarax*—*Pafini*, *Pafinae*, *Spafinae*, or *Pafines vallum*, a town in the island Mesene, near the place where the united rivers of Tigris and Euphrates fall into the Persian golf.

2. *Elymais*, was a small Province on the Persian golf, now part of the Chufistan. It extended from North to South, along the river *Eulæus*, having the forementioned golf on the South, and joining on the North to a Province called *Parætacene*, which, as is supposed, lay on the North-East of Sufiana. The Inhabitants of Elymais were the *Elymæi*, the remains of the ancient brave Elamites, whose Dominions were about the Choraftan; but they being driven out from thence, came and fixed between the rivers *Eulæus* and *Oroates* near the Sinus Persicus, and the Country was from them called *Elymais*. This Province contained these several Districts, or Governments,—*Massabatica*, *Messabetica*, and *Mesabatene*—*Gabiana*, or *Gabene*—*Corbiana*: with the two Dynasties of the *Sagapeni*—and *Silaceni*. The Towns of Elymais, were,—*Seleucia*, or *Soloce*—*Sofirate*—*Badaca*—*Elymais*—*Azara*, or *Minervæ Templum*. The People of *Elymais*, were,—The *Uxii*, who also inhabited part of Sufiana—The *Mardi*, who were robbers, and lived upon plunder; as did also—The *Parætaceni*, that inhabited the small mountainous Province *Parætacene*: One of their chief Towns were,—*Tabæ*.

3. *Persis propria*, now the Farfistan, and part of Erach Agem, contained these several Provinces—*Parætacene*, which it is probable was partly in this Country, and partly in Elymais—*Misdia*—*Mardiene*—*Taocene*. The most considerable People in it, were—*Mesabata*—*Rapfi*—*Hippophagi*—*Suzæi*—*Metores*—*Stabæi*. And the chief Towns of Persis, were—*Perfepolis*, the capital, now destroyed; it stood near Schiras—*Pasargada*, the metropolis of the *Pasargadæ*—*Gabæ*—*Taoce*—*Oca*—*Tanagra*—*Marrasium*—*Aspadana*—*Axima*—*Poryospona*—*Niserge*—*Syêta*—*Arbua*—*Cotamba*—*Poticara*—*Ardea*—*Cauphiaca*—*Battbina*—*Cinna*—*Parodana*—*Tæpa*—*Tragonice*—*Mætona*—*Chorodna*—*Corra*—*Gabra*—*Orebatis*—*Parta*—*Mammida*—*Uxia*—*Pasarracha*.

4. *Carmania*, now the Kerman, lay on the East of Persis. It was divided into *Carmania vera*—and *Carmania deserta*. The Towns in both, were—*Carmana*, the metropolis—*Harmozia*, or *Armusa*—*Portus Macedonum*—*Canthapis*—*Agris*—*Combana*—*Rhogana*—*Mafinda*—*Samydace*—*Tesa*—*Cyiza portus*—*Dera-nobila*—*Badara*—*Musarna*—*Por-*

—*Portospana*—*Tbaspis*—*Nipista*—*Chodda*—*Taruana*—*Alexandria*
Sabis—*Tbroasca*—*Ora*—*Cophanta*. The Inhabitants of Carmania
 were distinguished into—the *Carmani*—*Camelobosci*—*Soxotæ*—*Aeræ*
 —*Chelonophagi*—*Armozei*—and *Arbii*.

The Islands about Persia and Carmania, are these—*Ogyris insula*,
 the isle of Ormus—*Taxiana*—*Tabiana*—*Sophtha*—*Aracia*—*Philos*
Cassandra—*Sagdiana*—*Vorockta*—*Palla*—*Carminna*, or *Carmana*—
Liba—*Aphrodifias*.

The Rivers of Persia and Carmania are these—The *Tigris*—*Mosæ-*
us fluv.—*Eulæus*, or *Choaspes*—*Hedyphon*—*Pasitigris*, or *Oroates*—
Araxes, *Aroses*, or *Rogomanis*—*Medus fluv.*—*Brisoana*, or *Brizana*
 —*Agradatus*, *Cyrus*, or *Corus*—*Granis*—*Anamis*—*Andanis*—*Dara*
 —*Arapis*—*Achindana*—*Saganus*—*Sarus*—*Samydaches*—*Hydriaces*
 —*Zorambus*.

ARTICLE IV.

PARTHIA and HYRCANIA.

Parthia and *Hyrkania*, formerly united, contained what is now
 called the Chorasán, one of the most considerable parts of Persia. In
 order to give a better notion of them, I shall treat of them distinctly.

PARTHIA.

Parthia, now the Southern part of Chorasán, was formerly but a
 despicable Country. It was divided into these Provinces,—*Commisene*
 —*Parthiene*—*Choroane*—*Paratauticene*—*Tabiene*—and *Sobidæ*. The
 Towns belonging to it were,—*Ambrodax*—*Oenunia*—*Caricapra*—
Rboara—*Supbtha*—*Araciana*—*Dordomana*—*Hecatompilos Regia*—
Syndaga—*Parbara*—*Myfia*—*Charax*—*Apamia*—*Aspa*—*Semina*—
Marriche—*Tastache*—*Armiana*—*Choana*—*Pasacarta*—*Rhuda*—
Simpfimida—*Artasana*—*Appha*—*Rbagæa*.

HYRCANIA.

Hyrkania, which lay North of Parthia, and South of the Hyrcan-
 ian Sea, is now the North part of Chorasán. It was inhabited by
 the *Maxeræ*—*Astabenî*—*Chrindi*: And contained also these Provin-
 ces,—*Arfitis*—*Siracene*. The Towns of Hyrcania, were,—*Hyrca-*
nia,

nia, the capital—*Barange*—*Adrapfa*—*Casape*—*Abarbina*—*Sorba*—*Amarusa*—*Sinica*—*Sacæ*—*Asmurna*—*Mæjoca*.

ARTICLE V.

MARGIANA, BACTRIANA, and SOGDIANA.

These three Provinces contained Usbech Tartary, otherwise named *Maŭaralnahra*, *Maurenaher*, or *Zagatay*.

1. *Margiana* lay between the rivers *Epardus* and *Oxus*, being bounded on the other parts by the Hyrcanian Sea, and mount *Paropamisus*. It is now the Southern part of Usbech Tartary. The Inhabitants of it were formerly divided into the—*Derbices*, *Derbicæ*, or *Derbissi*—*Massagetæ*—*Parni*—*Dææ*—and *Mardi*. Their Towns were,—*Ariaca*—*Sena*—*Aratba*—*Argadina*—*Iosonium*—*Rhea*—*Antiochia Margiana*—*Guriane*—*Nigæa*.

2. *Bactriana*, or *Bactria*, now the East part of Usbech Tartary, had on the West, *Margiana*; on the South, mount *Paropamisus*; on the East, *Scythia*; and on the North, the river *Oxus*. It was inhabited by the—*Salataræ*—*Zariaspe*—*Chomari*—*Comi*—*Acinacæ*—*Tambyzi*—*Ibocari*—*Marycæi*—*Scordæ*—*Varni*—*Savadii*—*Orsiti*—*Amarispi*. Their Towns were,—*Bactra*, the capital—*Carracharta*—*Zarispæ*—*Choana*—*Suragana*—*Pharatra*—*Alicodra*—*Chomara*—*Guriandra*—*Cavaris*—*Astacan*—*Ebusmi regia*—*Menapia*—*Eucratidia*—*Estobara*—*Maracanda*—*Maracodra*.

3. *Sogdiana*, now the North part of Usbech Tartary, lies between the rivers *Oxus* and *Iaxartes*, on the North of *Margiana* and *Bactriana*. Its ancient Inhabitants were,—the *Pasice*—*Latii*, or *Iatai*—*Tachori*—*Augali*—*Oxidrancæ*—*Drybactæ*—*Candari*—*Mardyeni*—*Oxiani*—*Chorasmi*—*Drepsiani*—*Aniefes*—*Cirodees*—*Regio Vandabanda* belonged also to *Sogdiana*. The chief Towns in it, were—*Cyreschata*, or *Cyropolis*—*Oxiana*—*Maruca*—*Cholbesina*—*Tribactra*—*Alexandria Oxiana*—*Indicomordana*—*Drepsa*, the metropolis—*Alexandria ultima*—*Petra Sogdiana*, or *Oxi petra*.

The Rivers of *Margiana*, *Bactriana*, and *Sogdiana*, are,—*Epardus*—*Margus fluv.* the *Morgab*—*Oxus*, the *Gichum*—*Ochus*, the *Obengir*—*Dargomanes*—*Polytimetus*—*Zariaspes*—*Artamis*—and *Iaxartes*.

ARTICLE VI.

ARIA.

What I here denote by the name of *Aria* comprehends the Sablufan, Sitzifan, Makeran, and part of Kerman, in Perfia, adjoining to the Great Mogul's Dominions. This Country was formerly divided into thefe feveral Provinces; namely,

1. *Regio Paropamisadarum*, or *Paropanifadum*, the eastern part of the Sablufan, and the Province of Candahar; which contained the following Towns,—*Paropamisus*, or *Paropanifus*—*Parfiana*—*Barsaura*—*Artoarta*—*Barborana*—*Catifa*—*Nipbanda*—*Drastoca*—*Gauzaca*—*Naulibis*—*Parfia*—*Locharna*—*Daroacana*—*Carura*, or *Ortofpana*—*Tarbachana*—*Bargarda*—*Arguda*—*Alexandria*.

2. *Aria*, or *Ariana*, almost all the Sablufan; whose inhabitants were divided into the—*Nifæi*—*Aftaveni*—*Majdorani*—*Cafirota*—*Parauti*—*Obares*—*Drachmanæ*—*Etymandri*—*Borgi*. Their chief Towns were,—*Aria*—*Diffa*—*Namaris*—*Tava*—*Bitaxa*—*Sarmagana*—*Siphare*—*Ambrodax*—*Bogadia*—*Pborana*—*Aftauda*—*Alexandria*—*Capotana*—*Cafce*—*Sotiræ*—*Arcitane*—*Nifibis*—*Sariga*—*Darcama*—*Cotaca*—*Tribafina*—*Aftafana*—*Zimyra*—*Artocoana*—*Sufia*.

3. *Drangiana*, or *Drangina*, part of the Sitzifan, contained thefe people,—*Zariaspæ*, *Ariaspæ*, or *Agriaspæ*, named fince *Euergetæ*—*Drangæ*—*Darandæ*—*Batrii*. Their Towns were,—*Prophthafia*—*Rbuda*—*Inna*—*Aricada*—*Afta*—*Xarxiare*—*Noftava*—*Pharazana*—*Bigis*—*Ariaspe*—*Arava*.

4. *Arachofia*, lying Eaft of *Drangiana*, is the eastern part of the Sitzifan. The inhabitants of it were,—*Pargypetæ*—*Sydri*—*Roplutæ*—*Eoritæ*; whose chief Towns were thefe,—*Axola*, or *Ozola*—*Phoclis*—*Aricaca*—*Alexandria*—*Rbizana*—*Arbaca*—*Sigara*—*Coafpa*—*Arachotus*—*Afiace*—*Gammace*—*Maliana*—*Dammana*.

5. *Gedrofia*, now called the Makeran, comprehended,—*Arabitæ*, *Arbitæ*, or *Arbies*—*Ori*, or *Oritæ*—*Parfiræ*—*Mufarnæi*—*Rhamnæ*—*Regio Paradene*, and—*Parifene*, and the—*Ichthyophagi*, along the Sea-coaft. Their Towns were,—*Parfis*, the Capital—*Arbis*—*Pafira*—*Barce*—*Xylenopolis*—*Suficana*—*Omiza*—*Ofcana*—*Mufarna*—*Rapava*, or *Rbagiana*—*Mulierum portus*—*Coiamba*—*Rbizana*—*Portus*

tus Alexandri—Pagana—Cabana—Cocala—Malana—Bagisara—Colta—Soxetra—Cuni—Badara—Cottobara—Eafis—Pura—Ora.

The Islands near these Countries, are,—*Astbæa—Codane—Insula solis—Crocala—Bibaëta—Domæ—Arabia.*

The Rivers whereby these Countries are watered, are these,—*Indus fluv.—Choaspes, or Choës, the Caron—Cophes—Arbis, or Arabia—Etymander—Erymanthus—Arachotus—and Nabrus.*

CH A P. XIV.

The Southern Part of ASIA, or the INDIES.

INDIA hath been always reckoned one of the largest parts of Asia: but it was not so well known to the Ancients as the Moderns, who have been drawn thither by the advantage of trade. It was divided into these four parts; namely,—*India intra Gangem—India extra Gangem—Sinarum Regio—and Insulæ Maris Indici.*

INDIA INTRA GANGEM.

India on this side the Ganges, was bounded, on the North, by mount Imaus; on the East, by the Ganges; on the South, by the *Sinus Gangeticus*, or bay of Bengal, and part of the Indian ocean; and on the West, by Gedrosia, Arachosia, and Parapamisus: which comprehended nearly all the Great Mogol's Dominions. It was divided into several Provinces, and various People, the chief of which were as follows,

1. *Peucelaotis*, or *Peucolaetis*, now the Province of Cabul, belonging to the Great Mogol; in which the chief Towns were,—*Peucela*, or *Peucolaetis*—and *Nicæa*.

2. *Guræi*, South of the last-mentioned Province, had these Towns,—*Plagerium—Gorydalis—Gorya—Nagara—Dionysiopolis—Nyfa.*

3. *Affaceni*, or *Affacani*, in all probability inhabited the Province of Attock in the Principality of Lahor. Their most considerable Towns were,—*Massaca, Massaga, or Mazagæ—Bazira, or Bezira—Ora—Aornos petra—Embolima.*

4. Next

4. Next followed these several considerable People,—*Aspii*—*Tbyraei*—*Arafacæ*—*Ariaspcæ*—*Taxiles*, or *Taxillæ*—*Samarabriæ*—*Sambruceni*—*Bisambrita*—*Osi*—*Antixeni*—*Amandæ*—*Gandaræ*—*Malli*—*Oxydracæ*—*Sibæ*—*Prasii*, or *Prasiatæ*. All these dwelt in the North part of India.

5. Southward of these you meet with—*Brachmanes*—and *Gymnosophistæ*, which were not only a Sect of Philosophers, but also a kind of nation. Then the—*Sabracæ*—*Sogdi*—*Musican*—*Præsti*—*Sabi*—*Sabaræ*—*Patala*, or *Patalena*, an island.

6. As the exact situation of these several People and Provinces is not marked out, I shall set down here all together the chief Towns that belonged to them. And they were,—*Taxila*—*Bucephale*—*Urbs Oxydracarum*—*Sangala*—*Alexandria*—Another *Alexandria*—*Urbs Præstorum*—*Barigaza emporium*—*Supara*—*Simylla emporium*—*Caligeris*—*Nitriæ*—*Muziris emporium*—*Modura*—*Hippocura regia*—*Scopolura*—*Cartinaga*—*Palibothra*—*Bardaxema*—*Pacidare*—*Camanes*—*Dunga*—*Mandagora*—*Nitra emporium*—*Tyndis*—*Semne*—*Cottiaræ*—*Elancorum emporium*—*Soficure*—*Colchi emporium*—*Salur emporium*—*Nigama*—*Curula*—*Chaberis*—*Sobura emporium*—*Poduca*—*Melange*—*Maliarpba*, emporia—*Contacossyla*, empor.—*Alofygne*, empor.—*Palura*—*Cottobara*—*Mapura*—*Carnasa*—*Rarassa*—*Cassira*—*Orza*—*Barbari*—*Ozene*—*Arcati*—*Sageda*—*Ardone*—*Dædala*—*Morunda*.

7. *Pori Regnum*, the Dominions of King Porus, who was conquered by Alexander the Great, lay between the rivers *Hydaspes* and *Acesines*, which discharge themselves into the *Indus*.

8. The most considerable Rivers of India, are,—*Indus*, still so called.—On the West of it are these smaller,—*Cophes*—*Choaspes*, or *Choes*—*Soastus*—and *Guræus*, all which run into the *Indus*. And, on the East of it, are,—*Sinarus*—*Hydaspes*—*Acesines*—*Hyarotis*, or *Hydraotis*—and *Hypasis*, or *Hyphasis*, which are all swallowed up by the *Indus*—*Ganges* is the largest River in all India.

INDIA EXTRA GANGEM.

India beyond the *Ganges*, was bounded, on the West, by the river *Ganges*; on the North, by *Scythia*; by the country of the *Sinæ*, on the East; and, on the South, by the Indian Ocean. It contained several

veral People, or Provinces, the chief of which were in the most northern parts.

1. *Tacoræi*—*Corancali*—*Passalæ*—*Tiladæ*—*Cirradia*—*Tameræ*—*Anthropophagi*—*Argentea regio*—*Aminachæ*—*Indaprathæ*—*Iberingæ*—*Dabæ*—*Nangologæ*—*Cæcobæ*—*Basanare*—*Chalcitis regio*—*Cuduta*—*Barræ*—*Sindi*—*Daonæ*. Their chief Towns were,—*Athenagurum*—*Celydna*—*Aganagora*—*Parisara*—*Selampura*—*Canogiza*—*Cassidia*—*Eldana*—*Sagoda*—*Salatha*—*Rbandamarcotta*—*Maniænæ*—*Tosale*—*Alosanga*—*Tugme*—*Arisambium*—*Pofinara*—*Sipiberis*—*Triglyphon regia*—*Lariagara*—*Tomara*—*Daona*—*Mareura*—*Lafippa*.

2. *Padæi*.

3. *Gangaridæ*, near the mouths of the river Ganges, where is at present the Kingdom of Bengal. Their chief Towns were,—*Gange*, which stood in one of the islands formed by the Ganges, before it falls into the ocean—*Manippala*—*Tagara*—*Bætana*.

4. *Lestorum regio*, the Kingdoms of Ava, and Pegu; whose Towns were,—*Samarade*—*Pagrassa*—*Thiponobasti emporium*—*Acadra*—*Zabæ civitas*.

5. *Chersonesus aurea*, named otherwise *Sophira*, and supposed to be the Ophir of Solomon: now the peninsula of Malacca, the Kingdom of Siam, and the island of Sumatra. The chief Towns in which were,—*Tacola*—*Balonca*—*Cocconogara*—*Tharra*—*Palanda*.

SINARUM REGIO.

The Country of the *Sinæ*, [now the western parts of China] was but little known to the Ancients. And as for the eastern part of that vast Empire, together with eastern Tartary, and Japan, they were all included under the name of *Terra Orientalis Incognita*. The chief Towns of the *Sinæ* were,—*Aspithra*—*Bramma*—*Rhabana*—*Cattigara*—*Achatara*—*Coccoranagara*—*Sarata*—*Thinæ*.

INSULÆ IN MARI INDICO.

The most considerable Islands in the Indian Ocean, mentioned by the Ancients, are,

1. *Taprobane*, or *Taprobana insula*. Some have imagined, that it was the island of Sumatra; and some again have taken it for the Land of Ophir; but, more probably it is the island of Ceylon. The Towns

Towns in it were,—*Margana*—*Jogana*—*Sindocanda*—*Anubingara*—*Nubratba*—*Hodoca*—*Dagana*—*Corcobara*—*Dionysi civitas*—*Bocana*—*Abaratha*—*Spatana*—*Nagadiba*—*Modutti emporium*. The Inhabitants of it were called *Palæogoni*.

2. *Solis insulæ*; there were two of that name,—*Maniolæ insulæ*, the Maldives, as is supposed—*Sindæ*, the Celebes, as some imagine.

Besides them, we meet with the names of the following islands—*Barace*—*Milizigeris*—*Heptanesia*—*Peperina*—*Tricadira*—*Trinesia*—*Leuce*—*Panigeris*—*Cory*—*Susuara*—*Cilluta*.

C H A P. XV.

Of A F R I C A.

AFRICA, named otherwise *Libya*, hath no certain Bounds assigned to it in the first Geographers. At present it is parted, on the East, from Asia by the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea; and, on all other sides, is encompassed by the Ocean. The Ancients knew only the northern parts of it, with a little of Ethiopia; as for the rest, they imagined it was uninhabitable, because it lay in the Torrid Zone. It was divided into these seven parts,—*Ægyptus*—*Libya*—*Africa propria*—*Mauretania*—*Africa interior*—*Æthiopia*—and *Insulæ*.

ARTICLE I. ÆGYPTUS.

Egypt, formerly known by the name of *Ægyptus*, and in the Bible by that of *Mitzraim*, was so well cultivated, and so populous, that it contained no less than eighteen thousand Towns. But it is almost impossible at present to compare their ancient and modern names; either because we are unacquainted with the true situation of its ancient Towns; or else, on account of the infinite, and almost incomprehensible, changes and revolutions that have happened in this Province. The Geographers have divided it in different manners; but the most common division of it, is, into *Ægyptus Inferior*, and *Superior*, Lower and Upper Egypt.

ÆGYPT-

ÆGYPTUS INFERIOR.

Lower Egypt begins at the branching out of the Nile into several channels, and extends as far as the Mediterranean Sea. This part, the best peopled of any, was divided into four Provinces; namely,

1. *Mareotis*, or *Nomos Mareotes*, the Government of Mareotis (for the word *Nomos* signified a Government, District, or Jurisdiction) lay South of Alexandria, to the patriarch of which it was subject: It was also not far from Libya, in which it hath been placed by some of the Ancients. This District, which abounded in excellent wines, had in it these Towns,—*Chimo*—*Plinthine*—*Chersonefus parva*—*Niciæ portus*—*Monocaminum*—*Cobii vicus*—*Almyræ*—*Hierax*—*Antiphili*—*Taposiris*—*Phomotis*—*Palæmaria*, a village. In this Nomos was the Lake—*Marea*.

2. *Alexandrina Regio*, or *Alexandrinorum Regionis Nomos*, the territory of Alexandria, between the Lake Marea and the western mouth of the Nile. Its chief Cities were,—*Alexandria*, so named from its founder Alexander the Great, and, next to Rome, the most considerable place in the world. It was built, where formerly stood a village named *Racoste*, or *Racotis*. By the Jews it was called *No*, and now *Scanderik*. *Necropolis*, one of the suburbs, was the burial-place of the inhabitants. The island of *Pharos* had a communication with Alexandria either by a bridge or a mole. In this Island was erected the noble Tower, or Light-house, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, and served for a guide to ships in the night: Alexandria itself was sometimes denoted by the name of *Pharos*—*Nicopolis*, or *Juliopolis*, not far from Alexandria, on the East—*Eleusis*—*Canopus*, on the sea-side, east of Alexandria, and *Nicopolis*—*Zephyrium*—*Taposiris parva*—Between Alexandria and Canopus, was,—*Thonis*, one of the ancientest Towns in Egypt—*Heracleum* was next—Then, Southward, *Schedia*—*Menelaus*, and—*MENELAITES nomos*—*Hermopolis parva*—*Anthylla*—*Gynæcopolis*, and—*GYNÆCOPOLITES nomos*—*Momemphis*—*Nitria*, and *NITRIOTES nomos*, in which were some niter mines called *Nitriariæ fodinæ*—and a mountain named *Mons nitriæ*, on which were built about fifty monasteries. Next was,—*LETOPOLITES nomos*, of which *Latonæ civitas* was the Capital.

3. *Delta*,

3. *Delta*, was that part of Lower Egypt, which was comprehended between the eastern and western Branches of the Nile, and the Mediterranean Sea. Herodotus, Plato, and others, gave it the name above-mentioned, because it was shaped like the Greek Letter Δ , or Delta. Three things are to be observed in this part, namely, 1. The branching out of the Nile into several channels. 2. The number and order of the Nomoi or Governments. 3. The state of its most considerable Towns.

The Ancients unanimously affirm, that the Nile discharged itself into the Mediterranean Sea by *seven* large Streams or Channels; for there were five others less considerable.

The 1st, and most western, of the larger Channels, was called *Magnus Fluvius*, or *Agathos Dæmon*, and emptied itself into the Sea, by the mouth named *Canopicum*, or *Heracleoticum Ostium*.

The 2d. or <i>Taly fluvius</i> ,	discharged itself into the Sea, by the mouth called,	<i>Bolbitinum</i> , or <i>Bolbiticum Ostium</i> .
The 3d, or <i>Thermuthicus fluvius</i> ,		<i>Sebennyiticum Ostium</i> .
The 4th, or <i>Fluvius Busiriticus</i> ,		<i>Phatmicum</i> , or <i>Phatnicum Ostium</i> .
The 5th, being part of the <i>Fluvius Busiriticus</i> ,		<i>Mendesium</i> , or <i>Mendesicum Ostium</i> .
The 6th, being part of the <i>Bubasticus fluvius</i> ,		<i>Taniticum</i> , or <i>Saiticum Ostium</i> .
The 7th, named <i>Bubasticus fluvius</i> ,		<i>Pelusiacum Ostium</i> .

Some

Some Historians have given the channels the same names, as the mouths of them were known by.—Between the mouths, *Sebennyticum* and *Phatnicum*, were two lesser, called *Pseudostomata*, or false mouths, namely,—*Pineptimi*—and *Diolcos*, which were too small to carry larger vessels. But the greater part of these mouths have been since stopped up, and others formed, so that there are now reckoned above thirty channels which carry the waters of the Nile into the Sea, especially at the time of its overflowing, the greater part of them becoming dry when the waters retire. The two chief, and indeed only considerable arms, of that river at present, are, that of *Rosetta* or *Rashid* to the West, and that of *Damietta*, or *Dimyat*, to the East. There were some other channels cut cross the country, or from one branch of the Nile to another, for the conveniency of navigation and commerce, or for the ease of travelling. Namely, one from the *Marea palus* to the *Bubasticus fluvius*—Another from the *Magnus fluvius* to the *Thermuthicus fluvius*, passing through Saïs—Another from Babylon to the point of the Red Sea, named *Fossa Trajani*—And another, from the same point to the *Bubasticus fluvius*, called *Fossa Regum*.

The *Nomoi*, or Governments of Delta, were—*METELITES Nomos*, whose Capital was,—*Metelis*, now Rosetto—*PTHENOTES Nomos*, or *Ptenethu*; chief Town,—*Butus*—*CABASITES Nomos*; chief Town,—*Cabasa*, or *Cabasus*—*SAITES Nomos*; ch. Town,—*Saïs*, now Sibnit—*PROSOPITES Nomos*; ch. Towns,—*Prosopis Niciu*. These five Nomes lay between *Fluvius Magnus*, and *Thermuthicus fluvius*—*SEBENNYTICUS Nomos*, whose ch. Towns were,—*Sebennytus*—*Hermopolis*—*Pachnamunis*—*Lycopolis*—*XOITES Nomos*; ch. Town,—*Xois*, or *Zois*—*PTHEMBUTHI Nomos*, or *Phthempbu*; ch. Towns,—*Taua*—*Thermuthis*—*MENDESIUS Nomos*; ch. Towns,—*Mendes*—*Tarichea*—*Thmuis*—*ONUPHITES Nomos*; ch. Towns,—*Onuphis*—*Cynopolis*, or *Cyno*—*ATHRIBITES Nomos*; ch. Town,—*Athribis*—*LEONTOPOLITES Nomos*; ch. Towns,—*Leontopolis*—*Aphroditopolis*—*BUSIRITES Nomos*; ch. Town,—*Busiris*. These eight Governments lay between *Thermuticus*, and *Busiriticus fluvius*—*NEUT Nomos*; ch. Town,—*Panephyssis*—*TANITES Nomos*, whose chief Towns were,—*Tanis*, or *Zoan*—*Diospolis*—*PHARBÆTHITES Nomos*; ch. Town,—*Pharbaëthus*—*SETHREITES Nomos*; ch. Town,—*Sethrium*. These four last were

were between *Busiriticus* and *Bubasticus fluvius*. On the East of the Nile, there were several other Governments belonging to Lower Egypt. Namely,—*ARABIÆ Nomos*, adjoining to Arabia Petræa. Its Towns were,—*Magdolum—Heracleopolis parva—Daphnæ—Phacusa—BUBASTICUS Nomos*; ch. Town,—*Bubastus—PHAGRORIO-POLITES Nomos*; ch. Town,—*Phagroriopolis—HELIOPOLITES Nomos*, whose Towns were,—*Heliopolis—Babylon*, supposed to be Grand Cairo—*Oniæ Templum & Oppidum—HEROOPOLITES Nomos*; Chief Town,—*Heroopolis*.

Pelusium, now Damietta, at the mouth of the *Bubasticus fluvius*, was not included in any of the Nomes above-mentioned; either upon account of its Greatness, or because it was a Government of itself.

4. *Ægypti Latus Arabicum*, was that part of Lower Egypt, which lay East of the Nile, adjoining to Arabia. Besides the five Governments last mentioned, it contained the Land of *Goshen*, or *Gessen*, where the Israelites formerly dwelt.

ÆGYPTUS SUPERIOR.

Upper Egypt began at the branching out of the Nile near the Town of *Cercaforum*, and extended southward as far as *Æthiopia*, or a little beyond the Tropic of Cancer. It was divided into these two general parts, *Heptanomis*, and *Thebais*.

I. *HEPTANOMIS*, was so named, because it contained seven *Nomoi*, or Governments. The first of them was,—*MEMPHITICUS Nomos*. The Capital of it, and of all Egypt, was *Memphis*. This noble city lay on the western bank of the Nile, not far from the famous Pyramids, those wonders of the world, which were made for Burial-places for the first Kings of Egypt. It stood at a small distance from Cairo, on the opposite side of the Nile; but is now in ruins—The other Towns within this *Nomos* were,—*Acanthus—Cercaforum*, below which the Nile branched out into those several Channels which formed the Delta—The second *Nomos* was *HERACLEOTES*, in an island formed by the Nile. The chief Towns in it it were,—*Heracleopolis magna—Nilopolis*, or *Nilus*—*ARSINOITES Nomos* was the third, South of that of Memphis, on the western side of the Nile. Its metropolis was,—*Arfinoe*, or *Crocodilorum urbs*. On the West of this Government, was the Lake of *Mæris*, full of Crocodiles. This Lake dug by order, and at the charge, of King *Mæris*, served for

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a receptacle to the waters of the Nile, when they were like to rise too high: Sixteen Cubits was the just height of this river's inundation; and when it was under, or over that, there was danger of a famine. Near this Lake was the famous *Labyrinth*, consisting of twelve Palaces, and three thousand apartments, which were so disposed that people could therein easily lose themselves—APHRODITOPOLITES *Nomos*, was the fourth, lying East of *Nomos Heracleotes*. Its chief Town was,—*Aphroditopolis*, or *Aphroditus*—CYNOPOLITES *Nomos*, was the fifth, and lay in an island above that of *Heracleotes*; having for its capital,—*Cynopolis*—OXYRYNCHITES *Nomos*, was the sixth; having for its metropolis,—*Oxyrynchus*, where was worshipped a fish of the same name, found in the Nile—HERMOPO-LITANUS *Nomos* was the seventh: And its chief Town,—*Hermopolis*, or *Mercurii oppidum*. Some other places there were, which belonged also to *Heptanomis*; as—ANTINOITES *Nomos*; whose capital was,—*Antinou*, or *Antinoopolis*, on the East-side of the Nile—And the *Three Oasites*, which all lay West of that river—*Oasis parva* was on the South-west of the Lake *Mæris*—*Oasis magna* South-west also from this, and at a considerable distance from it, was very difficult of access; because it was surrounded with sandy deserts, and if a whirl-wind arose, as frequently did, the travellers were buried in the sands—The other *Oasis magna* lay farther West, towards the Temple of Jupiter Ammon.

THEBAIS, now called Sayd, was the third and last part of Upper Egypt; and reached Southward, from *Heptanomis* as far as *Æthiopia*. It contained, on the western side of the Nile, these several Governments—LYCOPOLITES *Nomos*, whose Capital was,—*Lycopolis*, or *Lyco*—HYPSELIOTES *Nomos*, South of the last, had for its metropolis,—*Hypsele*—APHRODITOPOLITES *Nomos*, contained these Towns,—*Aphroditopolis*, or *Veneris urbs mediterranea*—*Crocodilopolis*—THINITES *Nomos*, had in it these Towns,—*This*—*Ptolemais*, almost as large as *Memphis*—*Abydus*—DIOSPOLITES *Nomos*; chief Town,—*Diospolis parva*, or *Jovis oppidum*—TENTYRITES *Nomos*: It had for its capital,—*Tentyra*, or *Tentyris*, whose Inhabitants were professed enemies to Crocodiles, and made it their business to hunt and destroy them; different in this from the rest of the Egyptians, who held them in the utmost veneration, and, according to some, paid them divine worship—*Pampanis* was also in this district—
and

and *Tatbyris*—*HERMONTITES Nomos*, contained these several Towns,—*Hermontbis*, the capital—*Latopolis*, or *Lato*—*Apollonopolis*, or *Apollinis urbs magna*—*Elephantine insula*, had in it a Town named—*Elephantine*, or *Elephantis*. Above this island, was the last and smallest catarract of the Nile, on account of which this river was not navigable any higher. The people that lived near the catarracts, or water-falls, of the Nile, were named,—*Catadupi*, or *Catadupæ*.

On the eastern side of the Nile, were the following Governments, beginning at the North—*ANTÆOPOLITES Nomos*; Chief Towns,—*Antæopolis*—and *Passalon*—*PANOPOLITES Nomos*; which contained these Towns,—*Panopolis*, or *Panus*—*Lepidotum oppidum*—*Chencboscia*—*Cænepolis*, *Nova urbs*, or *Neapolis*—*COPTITES Nomos*; chief Towns,—*Coptos*—*Apollinis urbs parva*, or *vicus*—*THEBARUM Nomos*, whose capital was,—*Thebæ*, or *Diospolis magna*, the most considerable city in all Egypt. It is said to have had an hundred Gates; or, according to others, a hundred Palaces, belonging to so many Princes. Travellers have observed in the ruins of it noble remains of its ancient magnificence, for which it was so justly celebrated. The other Towns within this Nomos were,—*Tuphium*—*Chnubis*—*Eilethya*, or *Lucinæ oppidum*—*Toum*—*Ombi*; these two last were famous for their love to Crocodiles, on account of which they made war with the *Tentyritæ*—*Syene*, now called *Asna*, or *Asuan*, under the Tropic of Cancer—*Hiera*, or *Sacra*, *Sicaminos*—*Philæ*, an island, with a Town of the same name; a little above the lesser catarract of the Nile—*Metacompsô*, was the last Town of Egypt on the side of the Nile; as the isle of Elephantine was the boundary of it on the West.

Places belonging to Ægypt, and not mentioned above.

They are, the Coasts *Sinus Arabici*, or of the Red Sea; and *Troglodytice*; both of them on the East of Egypt.

1. On the coasts of the Red Sea, beginning at the North, were these places,—*Heroopolis*, now probably *Suez*—Southward of it were these,—*Arsinoë*—*Clysma*, a town, or castle—*Drepanum promontorium*—*Myos bormus*, named afterwards *Veneris portus*—*Philoteræ portus*, or *Philoteris*—*Acas mons*—*Albus portus*—*Acabe mons*—*Necheſia*—*Smaragdus mons*—*Leptes promontorium*—*Berenice*.

2. *Troglodytice* is properly that part of Abyssinia which lies along the Red Sea. The most considerable Places in it were,—*Bathys portus*—*Dioscorum portus*—*Theôn soterôn portus*—*Evangelorum portus*—*Ptolemais Troglodytica*, built for the conveniency of hunting elephants—*Sabat*—*Adulis*, or *Adule*. The several People by whom this Country was inhabited were,—*Colobi*—*Tabieni*—*Sirtibes*—*Apyri*—*Babylini*—*Rhizophagi*—*Spermophagi*—*Ichthyophagi*—*Ophiophagi*, or *Panckæi*.

The islands on the Ægyptian side of the Red Sea, are,—*Sappirene*—*Veneris insula*—*Agathonis ins.*—*Astrate*—*Ara Palladis*—*Gythites*—*Myronis ins.*—*Magorum ins.*—*Daphnine*—*Acanthine*—*Maneria*—*Orneon*—*Bacchi* & *Antibacchi*—*Panis*—*Diodoris*—*Isidis*—*Tomadeon*, two—Two *Chelonitides*—Two *Orissitides*.

EGYPT, as mentioned in the Holy Scriptures.

Egypt is denoted in the Bible by the names *Mitzraim*, *Misraim*, and *Matzor*. The most considerable part of it mentioned there, is *The Land of Goshen*, famous for having been the habitation of the Israelites. It lay between Babylon of Egypt, and the Red Sea. The chief Towns in it were,—*Heliopolis*, or *On*—*Rahemsès*, or *Ramesès*—*Succoth*—*Etham*—*Phihabiroth*.

The other Towns of Egypt, spoken of in Holy Scripture, are denoted by names different from those used in the ancient Geographers, and profane Authors. For instance, Tanis is there stiled *Zoan*—*Magdolum*, *Migdol*, near the Red Sea—*Pelufium*, *Sin*—*Daphne*, *Tabpanbes*—*Bubastus*, *Pi-besèt*—*Heroopolis*, *Pithom*—*Memphis*, *Noph*, or *Moph*—*Thebæ*, or *Diospolis*, *No*—Some think *No* denotes also *Alexandria*.

ARTICLE II.

LIBYA.

Libya comprehended the three following Provinces; *Marmarica*, *Cyrenaica*, both along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea; and, South of them, *Libya*. These three Provinces make up at present the Kingdom and Desert of Barca.

1. *Marmarica* had Egypt on the East; Libya on the South; *Cyrenaica* on the West, and the Mediterranean on the North. This country

country is at present desert, and most miserable. Its ancient Towns, and other remarkable Places, were,—*Glaucum promontorium*—*Leucaspis portus*—*Derris portus*—*Antiphræ*—*Phænicus portus*—*Album litus*—*Gyzis*—*Graias gonu*—*Parætonium*, now Alberton, a town and sea-port, named otherwise *Ammonia*—*Apis*. All this coast, as far as *Apis*, formerly belonged to the Egyptians. Going on westward, you meet with—*Trisarchis*—*Selinus portus*—*Zagylis*—*Chettæa*—*Zygris*—*Ænesiphys portus*—*Panormus*—*Petras magnus portus*—*Menelai portus*—*Scythranus portus*—*Antipyrgus*, Lucho—*Petras parvus portus*—*Batrachus portus*—*Paliurus*—*Leucoë*—*Phthia portus*—*Chersonesus magna*—*Axilis*. ADYRMACHIDÆ were a people formerly living near the Sea, but the Greeks invading their country, drove them southward, more into the inland parts—*Catabathmus parvus*, and—*Catabathmus magnus*, were two ranges of Mountains, often mentioned in history—Between them were the following towns,—*Castra Alexandri*—*Pednopum*—*Climax*—*Calli*—*Scope*—*Bibliaphorium*—*Sophanis*—*Nemesium*—*Tachorsa*. And, South of them, was—*Nomos Ammoniacus*, or *Ammoniaca regio*, famous for having in it the Temple of Jupiter Ammon. It stood in a place surrounded with sandy Deserts, which rendered the going to it extremely difficult and dangerous. In a grove, near this Temple, was a Fountain, named *Fons Solis*, much celebrated in history. Farther South, were the *Marmaridæ* and *Apotimatæ*, whose Towns were,—*Magri locus*—*Alo*—*Saragina*—*Augila*—*Migo*—*Dioscoron*—*Abathuba*—*Tacophoris*—*Leucæ Napæ*—*Masuchis*.

2. *Cyrenaica*, or *Pentapolis*, near the Mediterranean Sea, is now the western part of the Kingdom of Barca. Its chief Towns were,—*Cyrene*, Cairoan—*Darnis*—*Zephyrium*—*Chersis*—*Erythron*—*Naustatmos portus*—*Apollonia*, Bonandrea—*Phycus promontorium* & *opidum*—*Aptuchi fanum*—*Aufigda*—*Ptolemais*—*Neapolis*—*Arfinoe*—*Theuchira*, Trochara—*Adriane*—*Berenice*, formerly *Hesperides*, now Bernicho. Near this town were the Gardens of the Hesperides, *Horti Hesperidum*, so famous among the Ancients—And, not far from them was—*Barce*, which, on account of its situation and name, is taken to be the same as Barca, now the capital of this Kingdom—More within land were these towns,—*Phalacra*—*Thintis*—*Auritina*—*Acabis*—*Hydrax*—*Archile*—*Chærecla*—*Zemythus*—*Rhaga*—*Celida*—*Marahina*. Within Cyrenaica were also the following Towns,
—*Dia*—

—*Diacherfis castellum*—*Herculis turris*—*Diarrhæa portus*—and *Automala*—*Pfylli*, or *Pfyllorum gens*, renowned for their skill in curing the bite of serpents, lived south-west of Cyrenaica; they were conquered and destroyed by the *Nasamones*, who invaded their country.

3. *Libya*; by which I mean, not *Libya Interior*, of which I shall give an account below; but *Libya Arida*, or *Deserta*, lying South of Marmarica and Cyrenaica. Ancient Writers by whom it is mentioned, do not take notice of any one town therein.

ARTICLE III.

AFRICA PROPRIA, or *SYRTICA REGIO*.

This part, named by several Geographers *Africa propria*, was also called *Syrtica Regio*, because it lay between the two *Syrtes*, or Sand-Shelves, that were on its coasts: *Syrtis Magna* on the East; and *Syrtis Minor* on the West. It contained the present Kingdoms of Tripoli, and Tunis, and part of Algier and Biledulgerid: And was divided into these two Provinces; namely,

1. *Syrtica Regio*, or *Tripolitana*, between the two *Syrtes*, containing almost the whole Kingdom of Tripoli; which was so denominated from these three great (*poleis*) or Towns in it—*Sabrata*—*Oea*—and *Leptis magna*. In it were these several People,—*Macæ*, *Cinyphii*, or *Macæi Syrtitæ*—*Dolopes*—*Eropæi*—*Lotophagi*—and *Lotophagi occidentales*—*Astacures*—*Achæmenes*—*Muchthufii*. The Towns, and other considerable Places, along the Sea-coast, were—*Philænorum aræ*, *Arcudia*—*Hippou promontorium*—*Oesporis*—*Charax*—*Boreum oppidum* & *promontorium*, *Risuto*—*Turris Euphranta*—*Aspis portus*—*Cinfternæ*—*Barathia*—*Macomades Syrtis*—*Auziu*—*Auxiqua*—*Berge*—*Leptis magna*, *Lebeda*—*Garapha portus*—*Abrotonum*, *Tripoli*—*Oea*—*Sabrata*—*Casæ*, *sive Villa Aniciorum*—*Villa magna*—*Pontezinta*—*Gichtbis*, or *Gitta*, *Gafalnaçar*—*Tacape*, *Capes*: And more inland,—*Cbuzis*—*Sumucis*—*Pisinda*—*Ammonis*—*Azuis*—*Gerrisa*—*Iscina*—*Cinyps*—*Muste vicus*—*Tege*—*Butta*—*Galybe*—*Uddita*—*Sicapba*. The Rivers in this country were,—*Cinyps*, or *Cinyphus fluv.* the *Macres*—*Triton fluv.* Here were also the following Marshes and Lakes,—*Acabe palus*—*Libya palus*—*Pallas palus*—*Tritonitis lacus*. And these Mountains,—*Usaletus mons*—*Gigius*, or *Gillius mons*—*Tbizibi montes*. To which add,—*Sinus Syrticus*, the golf of Sidra.

2. *Africa*

2. *Africa propria*, now the Kingdom of Tunis, a fruitful country, was divided into these two parts,—*Byzacium*, or *Byzacena Regio*—and *Zeugitana Regio*.

Byzacena Regio, on the East of the other, contained these Towns,—Along the sea-coast—*Cellæ*—*Macomades*, or *Macodama*, *Macros*—*Thænæ*—*Taphruræ*, *Fachs*—*Ufilla*—*Ruspæ*—*Tisdra*, or *Tusdrus*—*Acbolla*—*Turris Annibalis*—*Thapsus*—*Leptis parva*, *Monastero*—*Ruspina*—*Adrumetum*, the capital of *Byzacium*, now *Mahometta*. Farther from the Sea, were these Towns,—*Uzita*—*Tisdra*—*Vacca*—*Agar*—*Tegea*—*Zetta*, or *Zella*—*Masliana*—*Sufibus*—*Sarsura*—*Uzecia*—*Sufetula*—*Uthina*—*Mediccaræ*—*Audira*—*Leæ*—*Tucma*—*Byzacina*—*Zugar*—*Capsa*—*Cerbica*—*Tuburbo majus*—*Bullaminfa*—*Nuroli*—*Bendena*—*Telepte*—*Putea*—*Cilma*—*Ticelia*—*Thabba*—*Tichasa*—*Negeta*—*Bunthum*—*Tisurus*—*Aquæ Regiæ*—*Vicus Augusti*—*Septimunicipia*—*Germanicia*.

Zeuges, or *Zeugitana Regio*, West of the former, was the most considerable part of *Africa propria*. The chief Places in it were, *Aphrodifum*, or the Temple of *Venus*—*Siagul*—*Neapolis*—*Hermæum*, or *Mercurii promontorium*—*Aspis*, or *Clypea*—*Curubis*, *Calipia*—*Aquilaria*—*Carpis*—*Maxula*—*Tunes*, *Tuneta*, or *Tunetus*, now *Tunis*—*Carthago*, in Greek *Carchedon*, and in Phœnician *Carthada*, (qu. *Cartha hadtha*, i. e. New Town) was built by the Phœnicians. It was for a long time the rival of Rome, but was at length forced to yield to the superior power of the Romans, by whom it was entirely destroyed. They repaired, however, some part of it afterwards, and sent a Colony thither, which was called *Colonia Carthago*. In the place where it stood, there is still to be seen a Castle named *Birsa*, (from *Byrsa*, or *Bozra*, the name of the Castle of Old Carthage, that stood in the midst of the City) and several curious remains of Antiquity. According to some Writers, the Africans call at this day the heaps of ruins *Bersack*, and the Tower that is still standing, *Almenare*, or *Rocca de Mastinaces*—*Nephoris*—*Utica*, now *Biserta*, west of Carthage—The other Towns were,—*Hippon Diarrhytos*, or *Zarytus*, *Biserta vecchia*—*Tuburbo minus*—*Careva*—*Valli*—*Parada*—*Musti*—*Laribus*—*Affuræ*—*Tucca Terebinthina*—*Cilio*—*Ilica*—*Tucca*—*Almæra*—*Uticna*—*Maxula vetus*—*Quina colonia*—*Unuca*—*Cigisa*—*Coreva*—*Membressa*—*Sicilibba*.

The

The Rivers of Africa propria are,—*Triton fluv.* the river of Capes—*Catada fluv.*—*Bàgrada fluv.* the Magrada.

ARTICLE IV.

NUMIDIA.

The inhabitants of *Numidia*, now the Kingdom of Algier, were named *Numidæ*, and sometimes *Massyli* and *Massæsyli*: And their country was divided into *Numidia Propria*, and *Numidia Massæsy-lorum*.

1. *Numidia Propria*, east of the other, lay between the rivers *Tusca* and *Ampfaga*, and is now called the Province of Constantina. The chief towns, and other considerable places in it, were—*Tabraca*, *Tabarcha*—*Simittu*—*Tagaste*, *Tagasta*—*Hippo regius*, *Bona*—*Tacatua*, *Suchaida*—*Aquæ Tibilitanæ*—*Aphrodisium colonia*—*Siur portus*—*Ruscade*, *Estora*—*Cullu*, or *Collops magnus*, *Colle*—*Collops parvus*, *Larobo*. And more inland,—*Cirta*, or *Cirta Julia*, the capital of *Numidia*, and the royal seat of King *Masiniſſa*, and his Successors, now *Constantina*—*Mileum*, or *Milevi urbs*—*Vaga*, or *Vacca*—*Calama*—*Sinice*—*Sicca Veneria*—*Madaura*, *Madara*—*Miræum*—*Apari*—*Azama*—*Tuburfica*—*Tamugada*—*Lambæſa*, *Lambesca*—*Lares*, *Migana*—*Lamasba*—*Tigifs*, *Col de Medujares*—*Thigiba*—*Gausaphna*—*Thunufda*—*Bulla regia*—*Naraggara*—*Aſſurus*—*Mascula*—*Gemel-læ*—*Ammædara*—*Ismuc*—*Altaba*—*Idicra*—*Cuiculi*—*Tagora*—*Tipa-sa*—*Capsa*—*Thala*—*Casæ nigræ*.

The Rivers of *Numidia* are,—*Tusca fluv.* the *Guadilbarbar*—*Ru-bricatus fluv.* the *Ladog*—*Ampfaga fluv.* the *Suf Gemar*.

2. *Numidia Massæsy-lorum*, west of the former, hath been confound-ed with *Mauretania Cæsariensis*; of which I shall give an account in the next Article.

South of *Numidia*, and *Africa Propria*, were the following People,—*Musuni*—*Misulani*—*Nasabutes*—*Nisibes*—*Sabubures*—and *Gara-mantes*; all south of *Algiers* and *Tunis*, about *Tenes* and *Bogia*.

ARTICLE V.
MAURETANIA.

Tab. XXXII

Mauretania was one of the largest Provinces of Africa: For it extended westward, from the river Ampsaga as far as the Atlantic Ocean, and southward as far as mount Atlas. And therefore contained what is now part of the Kingdom of Algier, and Biledulgerid, and the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco. It was anciently divided into these two parts; namely,

1. *Mauretania Cæsariensis*, eastward of the other, which contained these towns,—*Tucca*—*Assarath*—*Igilgili*, *Gigeri*—*Iarfath*—*Chobat*—*Salde*, *Bugia*—*Vabar*, *Bismeo*—*Tigis*, *Col de Medujares*—*Rufaxus*, *Carbon*—*Rufucurium*—*Cifi*, or *Cisse*—*Modunga*—*Ruficibar*—*Rufconium*, or *Rufgunia*—*Icosium*, *Brisca*—*Casæ*—*Tapasa*, *Safa*—*Cæsarea*, or *Iol*, now *Algier*—*Gunugi*—*Castra Germanorum*—*Cartenna*, *Mostagan*—*Lagnutus*—*Carcoma*—*Carepula*—*Timici*—*Arsenaria Colonia*, *Arzen*—*Quiza Colonia*, *Oran*—*Portus deorum*—*Portus magnus*—*Gilva colonia*—*Sigenfis portus*—*Siga*, *Aresgol*—*Gypsara*, or *Gypsaria*. All these were along the Sea-coast. More inland you meet with—*Satafi*—*Sitifi*—*Hippa*—*Germiana*—*Tubuna*—*Tubusuptus*, *Couco*—*Ussara*—*Vazagada*—*Labdia*, or *Laudia*—*Auxia*—*Tucca*—*Victoria*—*Oppidum novum*—*Burca*—*Tarrun*—*Vagæ*, *Batha*—*Aripa*—*Gigluæ*—*Galapha*, *Garfis*—*Celama*—*Urbara*—*Atoa*—*Arina*. In this country were also these people,—*Numidæ*—*Massæyli*—*Nacmusii*—*Mazices*—*Banjuræ*—*Autololes*. The rivers of *Mauretania Cæsariensis* are,—*Ampsaga fluv.* the *Suf-gemar*—*Audus fluv.*—*Serbes fluv.*—*Sauus fluv.*—*Mulucha fluv.*—*Siga fluv.* the *Aresgol*—*Malva fluv.* the *Malvia*.

2. *Mauretania Tingitana*, sometimes called only *Tingitana*, *Tingitania*, or *Maurusia*, contained the Kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, and Tafilet; and the inhabitants were named *Mauri*, and *Maurusii*, Moors. The chief People in it, were—*Metagonitæ*—*Succosii*—*Verues*—*Verbicæ*—*Salinsæ*—*Cauni*—*Macanitæ*—*Voli*—*Biliani*—*Angaucani*—*Nectiberes*—*Zegrensi*—*Vacuata*—*Herpiditani*. Their towns were,—*Ryffadirum*, or *Rufadir*, *Melilla*—*Tænia longa*—*Tamuda*—*Parietina*—*Cobucla*—*Acrath*—*Jagath*—*Abyla columna*—*Tingis*, *Tinge*, *Tangier*—*Septem fratres*—*Exilissa*, or *Lissa*—*Julia*—*Traducta*—*Zilia*, or *Zilis*, *Arzilla*—*Lixus*, *Larache*—*Opinum*—*Afcurum*

curum—Julia Campestris, or Babba, Benitenda—Subur—Banasa, Fansara—Gilda—Volubilis, Fez—Herpis—Tocolosida, Amergo—Molocath—Sala, Sale, a nest of pirates—Rusubis portus—Mysocaras portus, Port Aman—Dorath—Tamusiga, Gazola—Bocanum bemerum, Morocco—Suriga, Goza—Gontiana—Ptisciana—Vobrix, Lampta—Trifidis, Tenzert—Benta—Galapha—Oecath—Vala.

The Rivers in this part of Mauretania, are—*Molocath fluv.—Tamuda fluv.—Zilis fluv.—Lixus fluv.* Larache—*Subur fluv.* the Subu—*Sala fluv.* the Burragrag—*Duus fluv.—Cusa fluv.* the Ommirabi—*Diur fluv.—Phthuth fluv.* the Tensift—*Una fluv.* the Sus—*Agna fluv.* In this country were the famous mountains,—*Atlas major,*—and *Atlas minor.* And round it these promontories,—*Apollinis promontorium—Metagonium promontorium—Solis mons—Herculis promontorium—Usadium promontorium.*

ARTICLE VI.

AFRICA, five LIBYA INTERIOR, or ULTERIOR.

This part of Africa, which contained what is now called Zaara or the Desert, and Nigritia, was but very little known to the Ancients. They divided it into these several parts; viz.

I. *Gætulia*, the country of the *Gætuli*, which lay between Mauretania and the river Niger. Its inhabitants had no fixed habitation, but extended even into Mauretania Tingitana and Cæsariensis, where they joined with the Romans in their wars against the Mauri. They were sub-divided into the—*Melanogætuli*, who dwelt along the northern banks of the Niger—*Gætuli Daræ*, on the South side of that river—*Banjuræ Gætuli*, towards the Atlantic Ocean—*Autololes Gætuli*, near the frontiers of Mauretania—*Mausoli—Daphthitæ—Ceciani—Churitæ—Stachiræ—Perorsi—Matites—Orpbes—Achamæ—Tarualtæ.* Their Towns were,—*Talubath—Malacath—Tucabath—Bintba—Pesside—Thige—Cupbe—Autolale—Thuilath—Tagana—Bagazi—Jarzetha—Magura—Babiba—Perphosius portus—Ubrix—Anygath—Saluce—Thamondacana.*

The *Nigritæ* lay between the *Gætuli* and *Garamantes*, where is now the Kingdom of Agades: but their country was not of so large extent as was the present Nigritia, or Negroland, whose name, and inhabitants

inhabitants are derived from the ancient Nigritæ. Their Towns were,
—*Nigira metropolis*, Guber—*Velegia*—*Tagama*—*Panagra*.

3. The *Garamantes*, lying between the Gætuli, Nigritæ, and Æthiopia, were very little known to the Ancients; who looked upon their country as the world's end on that quarter, *extremi Garamantes*. What they possessed is now the Kingdom of Borno. Their Towns were,—*Garama*, their metropolis—*Sabæ*—*Gelanus*—*Vanius*—*Bedirum*—*Geua*—*Debris*—*Bouta*—*Capsa*—*Thabuthis*—*Anægath*—*Buthurus*—*Dudum*—*Gira*—*Badiath*—*Tucrumuda*—*Artagira*—*Rubune*—*Lynxama*. The *Garamantes* were sub-divided into these several People,—*Gongalæ*—*Mimaci*—*Dolopes*—*Astacuri*—*Aroncæ*—*Derbici*—*Nubi*—*Calitæ*—*Lynxamataæ*.

4. The *Æthiopes Hesperii*, now part of western Æthiopia, were also inhabitants of Africa Interior; but they were very little known.

The Rivers in this part of Africa, were—the *Gir*, *Nigir*, or *Nigris*, and now the Niger; the most considerable river in Africa next to the Nile, and liable to the same inundations as that famous river. Ptolemy represents it, as if it was swallowed up in the ground, instead of running into the sea: But, at present, it is well known, that it dischargeth itself into the Atlantic Ocean by several mouths, between the 10th and 16th deg. of latit. Moreover, Ptolemy makes the *Gir* and *Nigir* to be different Rivers. The other Rivers were,—*Subus fluv.*—*Salathus fluv.*—*Chusaris fluv.*—*Nuius fluv.*—*Massa fluv.* the *Mafat Daradus fluv.* the *Senega*—*Stachir*, by some supposed to be the *Senega*—*Nia fluv.*—*Masitholus fluv.*

Here also are these considerable Mountains,—*Deorum currus*, *Sierra Leone*—*Hesperii cornu*—*Solæntia promontorium*—*Sagapola mons*—*Ufargala mons*—*Girgiris mons*—*Arangas mons*—*Arualtis mons*—*Thala mons*—*Caphas mons*. And these Lakes, or Marshes,—*Libya palus*—*Nuba palus*—*Chelonidæ paludes*.

ARTICLE VII. Of ÆTHIOPIA.

Ancient *Æthiopia* lay south of Egypt; having *Libya Interior* on the West, and the *Sinus Arabicus* on the East. It was divided into—*Æthiopia supra Ægyptum*—and *Æthiopia Interior*.

1. *Æthiopia supra Ægyptum*, is in Scripture called *Chus*, and the inhabitants *Chusæi* as well as *Æthiopes*. In this part, on the west-side of the Nile, were the following people,—*Augilæ*—*Pfylli*—*Blemmyes*, or *Blemyes*, on the confines of Egypt—*Nobatæ*, near Elephantine. And within this district was the Great Cataract of the Nile, being a water-fall of that River near two hundred foot high: The neighbouring inhabitants were named—*Catadupi*—The rest were,—*Scenitæ*—*Gapachi*—*Ptoemphanes*—*Tralitæ*—*Daradi*—*Cadupi*, or *Duppi*—*Elephantophagi*—*Orypei*—*Nygbenitæ*. Their Towns were these,—*Pfelcha*, or *Pfelchis*—*Premnis*—*Castellum Candaces*—*Napata*—*Tasitia*—*Abuncis*—*Erchoas*—*Satacbtha*—*Nacis*—*Tathis*—*Boum*—*Autoba*—*Phthur*—*Pistre*—*Ptemythis*—*Cambyfis ærarium*—*Mori*. The People on the east side of the Nile were,—*Troglodytæ*, Abyssinia along the coast of the Red Sea—*Attiri*—*Colobi*—*Tabieni*—*Syrtibes*—*Apiri*—*Babylonii*—*Rizophagi*—*Meroe*, Gueguere, a peninsula formed by the Nile and the river Astaboras—*Auxumitæ*—*Memnones*—*Adulitæ*—*Struthophagi*, so called because they eat ostriches—*Acridophagi*, which lived upon locusts—*Chelonophagi*—*Pechini*—*Molibæ*—*Avalitæ*—*Ichthyophagi*—*Mastitæ*—*Catadræ*—*Barbaria*, the coast or Ajan and Zanguebar; near which was—*Sinus Barbaricus*, the sea of Zanguebar. Their Towns were—*Pnups*—*Berethis*—*Gerbo*—*Patæta*—*Premis parva*—*Arbis*—*Napata*—*Sacole*—*Sandace*—*Premis magna*—*Orbadari*—*Meroe*—*Sacolche*—*Eser*—*Auxuma*, *Auxum*—*Coloe*, *Barva*—*Maste*—*Avalites emporium*, *Zeila*—*Maleos emporium*—*Mondi emporium*—*Mosylon*—*Cobe*—*Accanæ*—*Aromata*—*Opone*—*Apocopa*—*Essina emporium*—*Serapionis statio*—*Tonice*—*Rapta*, *Quiloa* *Noti cornu*—and *Prasum promontorium*, were two famous promontories. Here also were,—*Elephas mons*—and *Garbata mons*.

2. *Æthiopia Interior*, comprehended Nubia, Moncemugi, and *Æthiopia*; but these parts were altogether unknown to the Ancients. Ptolomy mentions in it only *Rapsii*, *Athacæ*, *Ichthyophagi*, and *Anthropophagi Æthiopes*; and *Montes Lunæ*, where he fancied the sources of the Nile were. But it is well known at present, that this noble River springs from large mountains in the Kingdom of Goyam in Abyssinia.

The Rivers of *Æthiopia*, besides the Nile, were—*Astapus fluv.* the Abanwy, or Tacaze—*Astaboras fluv.* the Tacaze.

ARTICLE VIII.

The ISLANDS of AFRICA.

These Islands are, either in the Mediterranean Sea, in the Atlantic and Ethiopian Ocean, or in the Red Sea.

1. In the Mediterranean Sea, near the coasts of Egypt,—*Didymæ insulæ duæ*—*Pedonia*—*Phocussæ*, or *Phycussæ*, *insulæ duæ*—*Enesippa*—*Antiphræ*—*Ædonis*—*Platea*. On the coasts of the Kingdom of Barca—*Læa*, or *Veneris insula*, the isle of Eras—*Myrmex*, the island Amanea. On the coasts of Tunis and Algier—*Gaia*—*Pontia*, *Pontia*—*Misyus*—*Meninx*, or *Lotophagites insula*, *Girba*—*Cercina*, *Chercheni*—*Lopadusa*, *Lampadofa*—*Æthusa*, *Limosa*—*Cosyra*, *Pantalania*—*Ægimori aræ*, or *Ægimurus*, *Cani*, or *Sorelles*—*Dracontia*, *Galata*—*Larunessæ*—*Calatbe*—*Hydræ*.

2. The African Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, are—*Pæna*—*Eurythia*—*Fortunatæ insulæ*, the Canaries: One of which was named—*Capraria*—another, *Nivaria*—a third, *Canaria*—a fourth, *Convallis*, *Teneriffe*—a fifth, *Planaria*—a sixth, *Pluvialia*, or *Ombrios*. Not far from them were,—*Purpurariæ insulæ*, *Madera*, and *Porto Sancto*. Finally, there was the island—*Cerne*, so famous among the Ancients, but whose situation is unknown; some imagine that it was the isle of Madagascar, but that is quite uncertain. Probably it was one of the Cape Verd islands.

3. The Islands in the Sinus Arabicus, or Red Sea, are almost without number. The chief of them are,—*Aphroditis*—*Zygena*—*Agathonis*—*Astarte*—*Polybii ins.*—*Gypsitis*—*Goma Deorum*—*Ieracum*—*Catathræ*—*Thriftides*—*Daphnine*—*Acanthine*—*Maliachi insulæ*.

¶ As for *America*, notwithstanding what hath been said upon that point, it may certainly be affirmed, that it was altogether unknown to the Ancients.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many writers and readers. The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a small colony. The history of the United States is a story of a people who have fought for freedom and justice. It is a story of a people who have made great contributions to the world. The history of the United States is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a small colony. It is a story of a people who have fought for freedom and justice. It is a story of a people who have made great contributions to the world.

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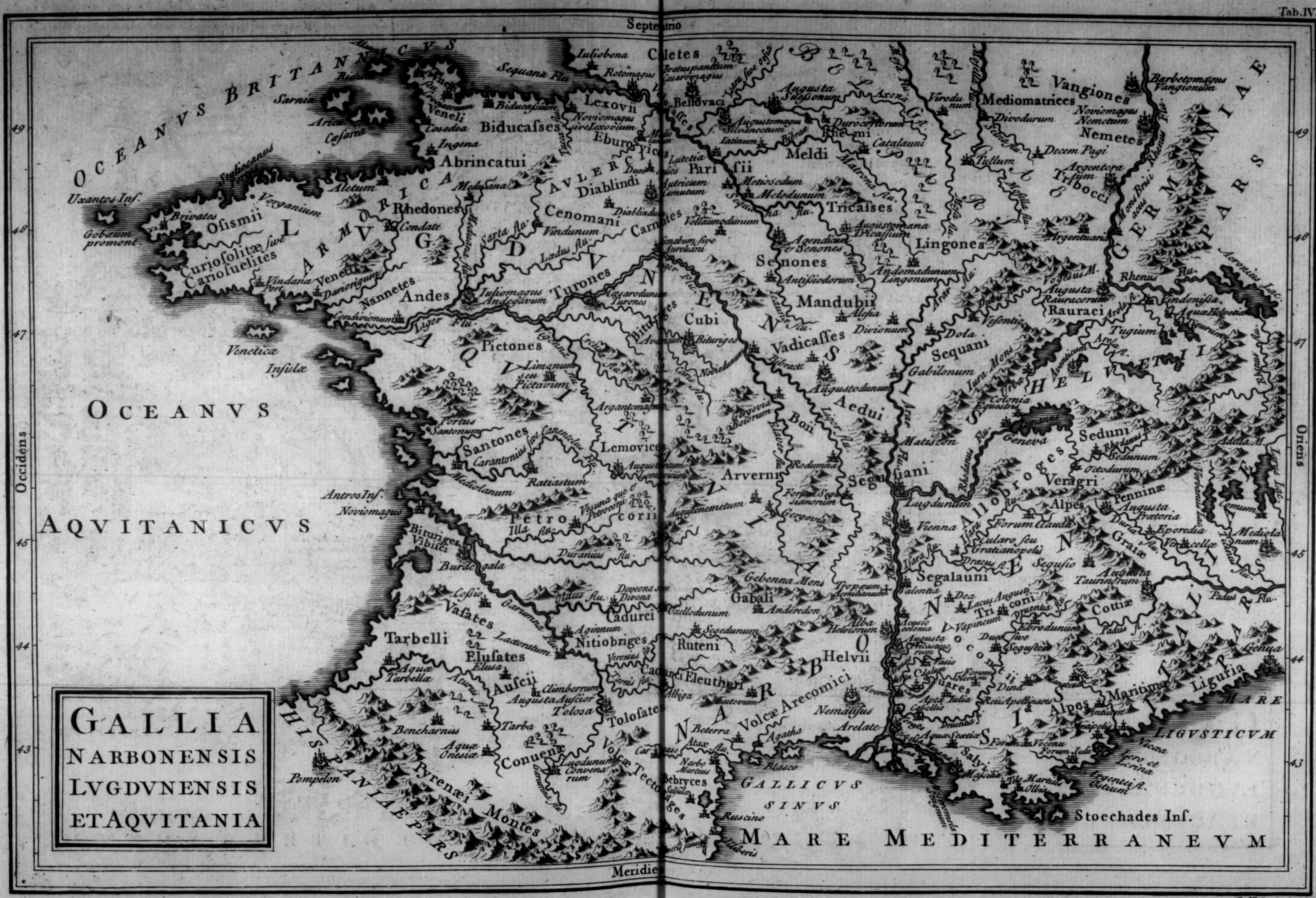
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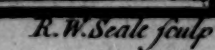


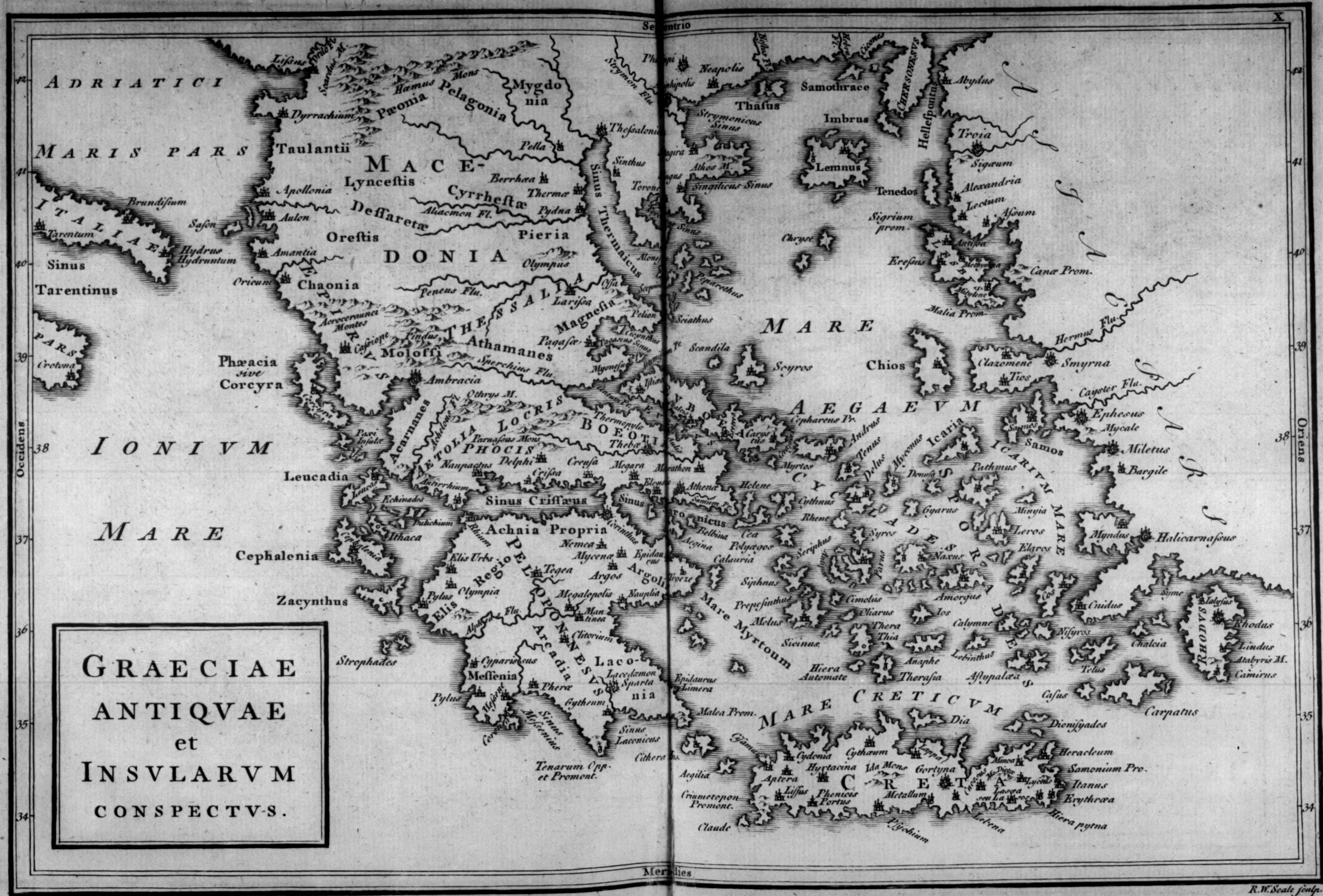


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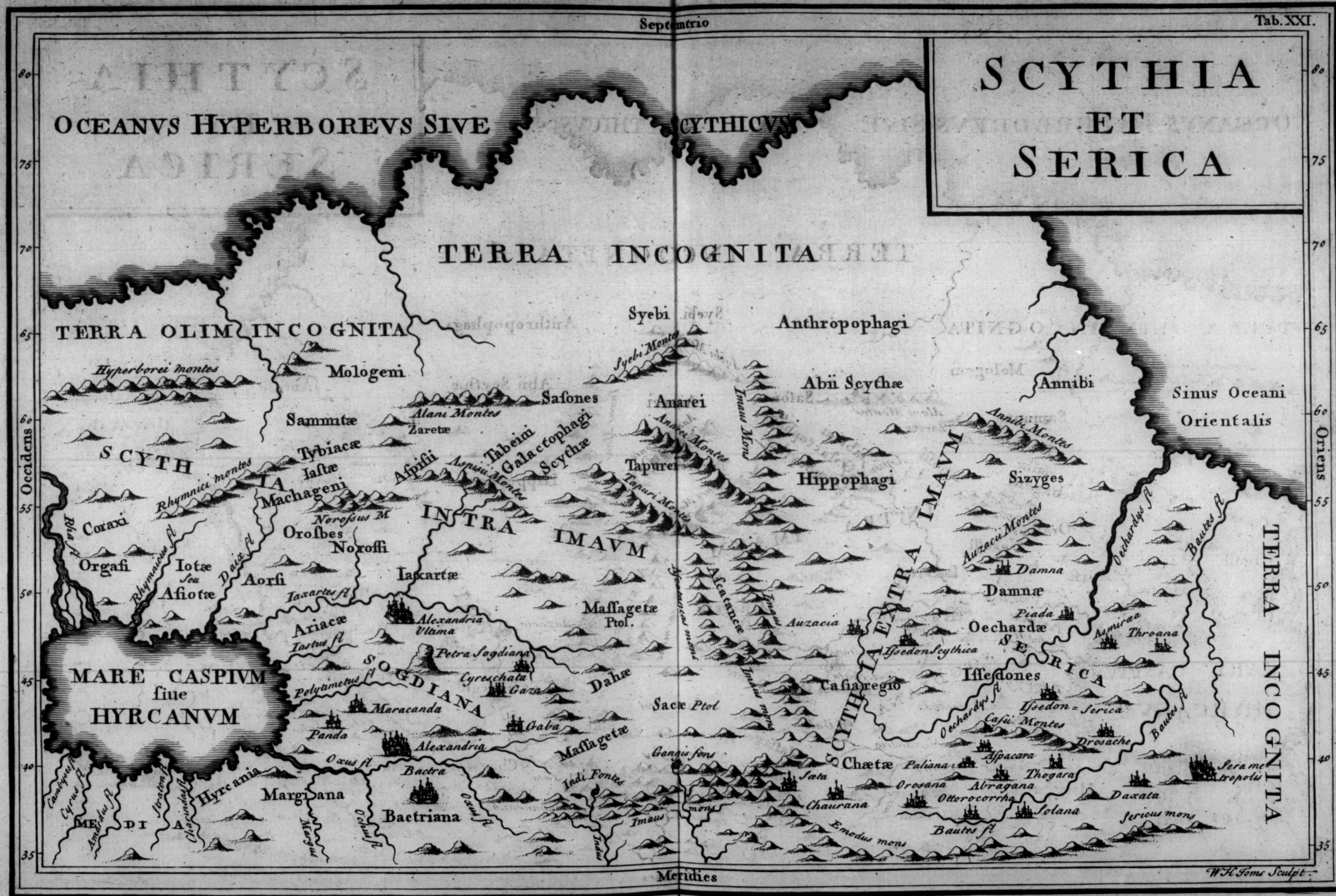


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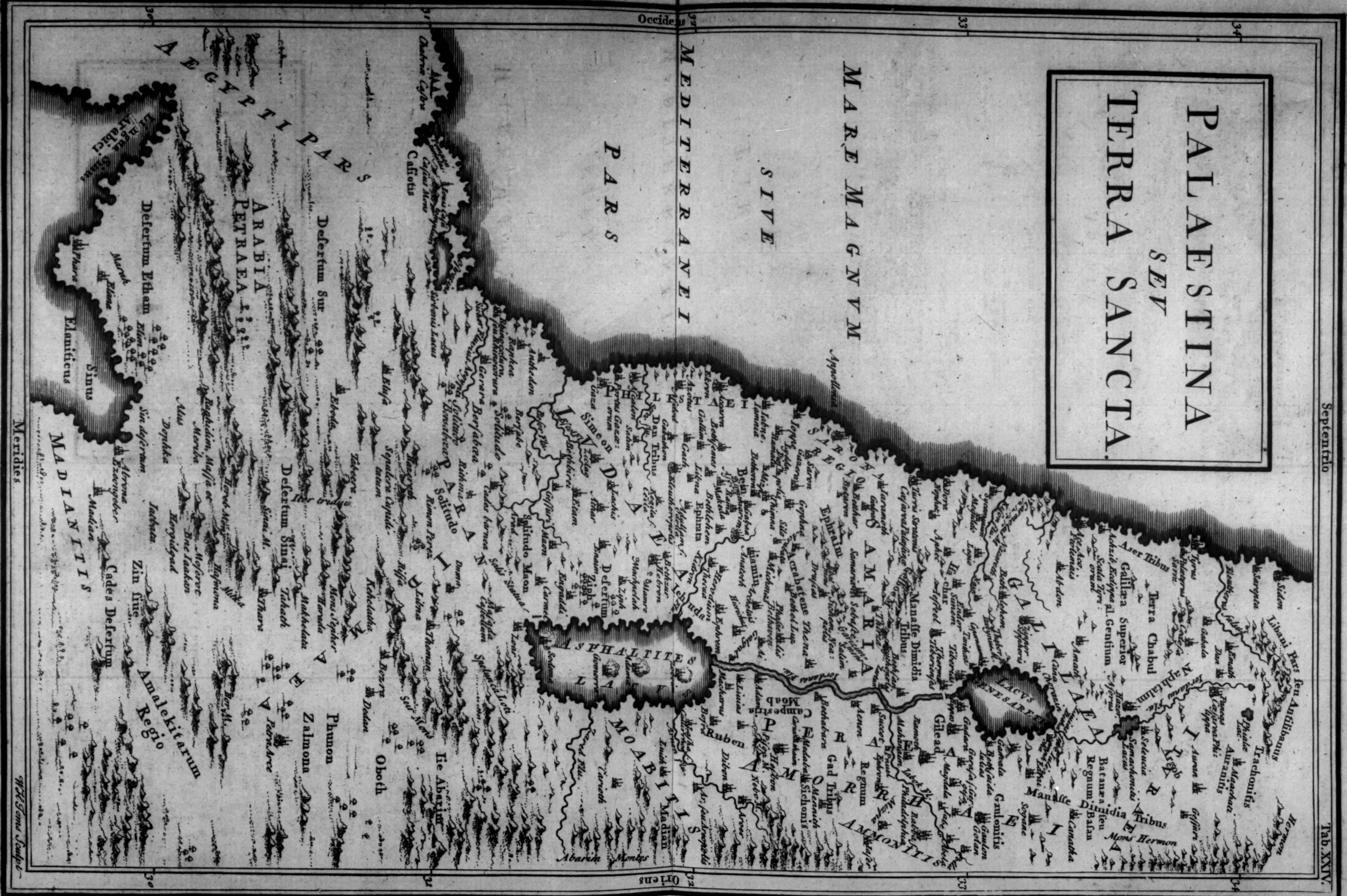


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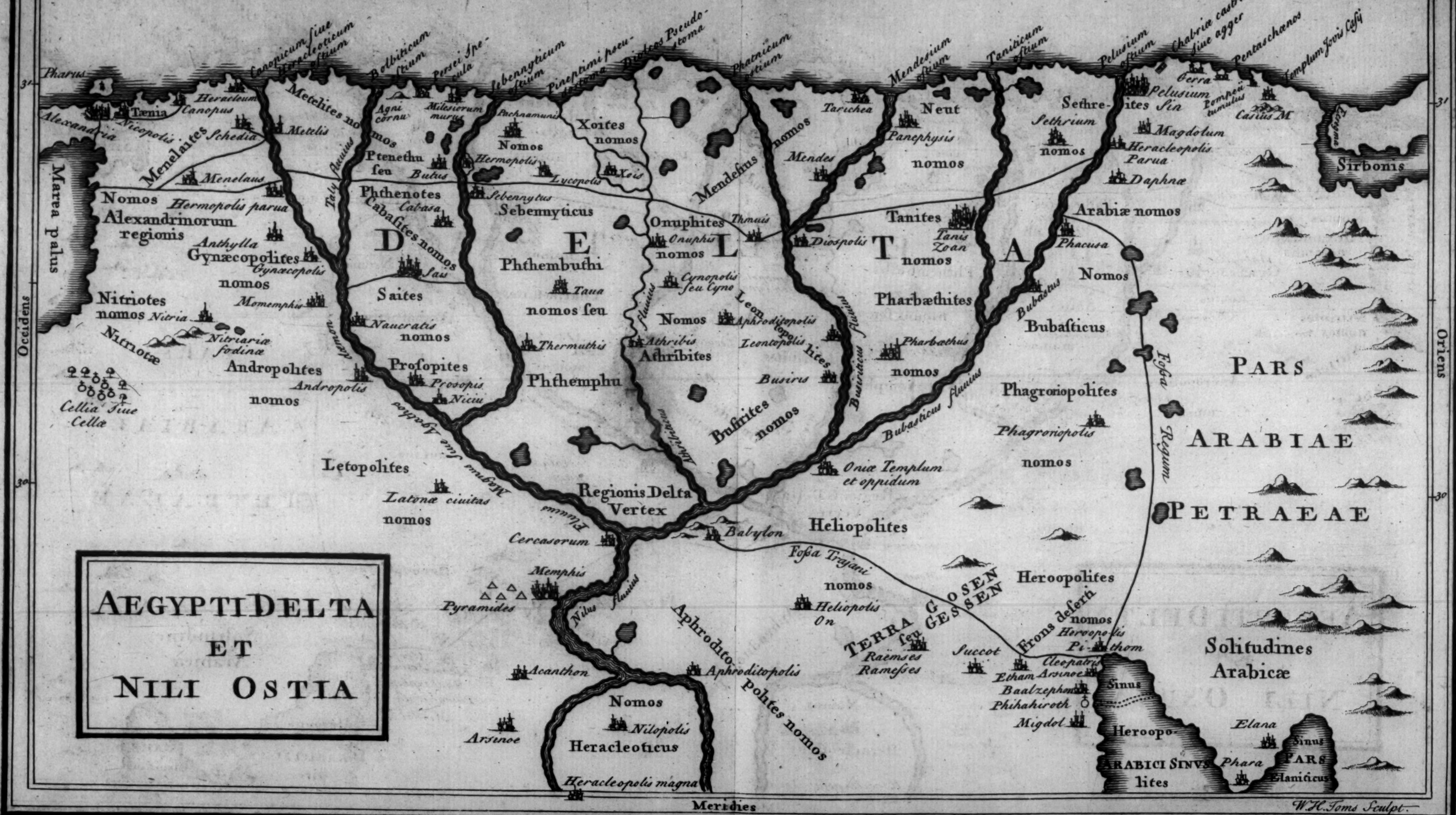




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